REPORT

ON

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31 DECEMBER 1928

Price Rs. 3-13-0 or £ 0-6-6

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for
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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Report on the Police Administration in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1928.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The continuance of normal conditions, both political and economic, has constituted a strong factor in aid of Police Administration in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1928.

The period of unsettlement which followed the Great War lent a stimulus to crime, from which the Province has only recently recovered, and it was not until 1927 that the efforts of the Police were rewarded by the return of crime to a normal figure.

During the year under review, as in the previous year, the activities of the Police have been mainly confined to those indigenous forms of crime which have come to be regarded as chronic accompaniments to the normal life of the Province. Uninfluenced, therefore, by any marked external tendencies, statistics of crime for the year 1928 show few substantial variations from those of the preceding year. The total number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 5,691 as compared with 5,223 during 1927. The increase of 468 cases was mainly confined to petty crime, which includes offences under Local and Special Laws, and indicates increased vigilance on the part of the Police. Apart from this form of crime, the number of cases dealt with was 4,300 as against 4,204 in the previous year—an increase of ninety-six cases only.

2. A marked fall in the number of offences against property has been the main factor contributing to the return of normal conditions, but there has been no corresponding decrease in violent crime against the person. An explanation appears to lie in the extreme conservatism of the Pathan. The loyalty of the ignorant, as well as of the more enlightened, to a primitive code-of-honour encourages the creation of fresh blood-feuds, and the relentless prosecution of old ones.

Five hundred and eighteen cases of murder were dealt with during 1928 as compared with 514 during the previous year. Sexual relations and blood-feuds were as usual the

most powerful motives. A satisfactory feature, however, of murder case statistics is the steady increase in the number sent to judicial courts for trial. Out of the 518 cases in 1928, 191 were tried in the regular courts resulting in 111 convictions. A comparison with the corresponding figures for the year 1924 shows that in that year, out of a total of 535 cases of murder, 130 were tried by the regular courts, resulting in only fifty-four convictions. This marked improvement is mainly due to the strengthening of the prosecuting agency, to which special efforts have been directed during recent years.

As in 1927, transborder offenders were concerned in twenty cases of murder only, a figure which compares favourably with fifty-four in 1924. The majority of murder cases dealt with come from Peshawar District which shews an increase of forty-nine over the figure reported for 1927. An increase of eight is also reported from Hazara, while Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan share a substantial decrease. The Chief Commissioner observes that the number of murders in which firearms were used is still unduly high. In the Bannu District a noticeable decrease of thirty-five cases is attributed to the withdrawal of a large number of arms hitherto distributed among villagers for purposes of defence, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the adoption of similar measures in other districts also would have a salutary effect on crime. The number of cases tried under the Arms Act increased from 302 during 1927 to 310, but the presence of unlicensed arms is still a factor which contributes largely to the number of murders.

3. There was a further fall in the number of true cases of dacoity from fify-six to forty-three. Peshawar District was responsible for more than half this number. It is of interest to observe that the figures for this form of crime have now fallen to one-tenth of the maximum reached during the abnormal years 1919-22, which was 438 in 1920.

4. The number of true cases of kidnapping increased from sixty-nine in 1927 to ninety-five. This rise is probably due to vigorous measures taken by the Police during the year to cope withthe trade in women, which is still prevalent in the Peshawar and Hazara districts.

5. There was a slight decrease in the number of burglaries and a slight increase in the number of robberies

as compared with the previous year. In the case of burglaries, it is disappointing to find no improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases, which remained the same as in 1927 namely nineteen. It is hoped that the improved methods of investigation recently introduced will eventually achieve better results.

6. Cases of hurt, both simple and grievous, show a distinct increase. That this increase is not incidental but progressive is evident from statistics of the last twenty years. Since the formation of the Province in 1901 crimes of violence against the person have increased by more than 150 per cent. In recent years cases of grievous hurt alone have risen from 366 in 1925 to 450 in 1928. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that the rise in this form of crime is largely attributable to the practice of permitting compromises in hurt cases, which is indulged too frequently by magistrates in all districts. The Chief Commissioner has had occasion to call attention to the undesirability of this practice in several reviews in the past, and he regrets to find that his remarks have not had the desired effect. He is aware that standing orders on the subject exist in most districts, but he expects district magistrates to take steps to ensure that they are not lost sight of by inviting attention to them at frequent intervals.

7. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to note a substantial increase in the number of cases taken up under the Excise and Opium Acts, which have resulted in a creditable percentage of convictions.

8. The Criminal Investigation Department have rendered valuable service in the investigation of a number of important cases, including thefts and the smuggling of rifles, traffic in women and the manufacture of counterfeit coins. As the result of one successful investigation a complete apparatus for the manufacture of counterfeit coins from an anna to a rupee was recovered.

The outbreak of Civil War in Afghanistan threw a heavy additional burden on the Department at the close of the year.

9. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the services rendered by the Railway Police during the year have evoked the appreciation of the Agent, North Western Railway. Regular patrolling, the opening of

surveillance registers and the maintenance of history sheets of Railway thieves at all Railway Police Stations have contributed to a gratifying decrease of thirty-seven cases of theft as compared with the previous year.

10. Statistics relating to the disposal of Police cases show that the marked improvement during recent years in the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated has been maintained. The figure for 1928 is identical with that for the previous year, namely 33·9, which was the highest since 1917. As a result of the steps taken during the past two years to strengthen the prosecuting branch, all officers in the branch have become qualified, and a reserve of qualified officers is in process of formation. It is satisfactory to note that the experiment of recruiting law students as prosecuting sub-inspectors has already proved a success.

11. The treatment of proclaimed offenders continues to receive the active attention of the Police and district authorities. A reduction from 1,433 at the beginning of the year to 1,242 at the end of the year was effected in the number of registered outlaws. Apart from the paramount necessity of persistent and vigorous measures against the outlaws themselves, the periodical revision and "combing out" of the outlaws' register is a matter to which the Chief Commissioner attaches considerable importance.

12. The number of persons ordered to furnish security under sections 109 and 110 fell from 623 in 1927 to 585 during the year under review. One thousand, nine hundred and thirteen persons were placed on security under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 1,447 in the previous year and 713 in 1926. As was remarked in last year's review, the increase is to be accounted for by the more sparing use of the security sections of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Under these sections the number of persons placed on security has been reduced from 2,365 in 1926 and 1,673 in 1927 to 1,426 during 1928. A reduction is also noticeable in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code referred to *jirgas* from 454 in 1927 to 396. The percentage of convictions in such cases however fell from sixty-five to sixty-three. Action under section 22, Frontier Crimes Regulations was taken against twenty-four villages as compared with seventeen villages in the previous year.

The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 12,202-8-0 as against Rs. 8,773 in the previous year.

13. The Chief Commissioner notes with interest the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police regarding the problem of premature retirement among the lower ranks of the force, which tends to a wastage of men and a loss of efficiency. He is pleased, however, to observe that there is no lack of recruits of the best type, both for direct appointment to the rank of sub-inspector and for filling vacancies in the rank and file. It is hoped that the scheme for the establishment of a central training school will speedily materialise, as the quicker and more efficient training of recruits would go some considerable way towards relieving the strain which now falls upon the trained men of the force. During the year, it became evident that the increased volume of motor traffic in all districts, and the growing necessity for stricter traffic control entailed duties and responsibilities, which were more than the existing Police establishment could cope with. The matter was represented to Government of India who sanctioned the addition to the force of a small special staff for motor traffic control duties, with effect from the 1st April 1929. There was a slight increase both in the number of departmental punishments inflicted and in the number of dismissals, as compared with the previous year. Two sub-inspectors were dismissed for misconduct. On the other hand, 1,003 officers and men received rewards for good work during the year, and six police officers were decorated with the King's Police Medal.

The Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are due to Mr. F. C. Isemonger, C.B.E., and Mr. J. H. Adam, O.B.E., for their able administration of the Police Department during the year under review. He also wishes to record his appreciation of the results achieved during the year under report, which testify to the efficient cooperation of all ranks in the multifarious branches of Police work.

C. H. GIDNEY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

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No. 653/C.

From

F. C. ISEMONGER, ESQUIRE, C.B.E., I. P.,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

To

C. H. GIDNEY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,

North West Frontier Province.

Dated Nathiagali, 4 July 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the draft report on Police Administration in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1928.

Mr. J. H. Adam, O.B.E., was in charge of the Office of Inspector-General of Police from 1 May to 9 November 1928, and for the remaining periods of the year I held the charge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

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ON
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING
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PART I—CRIME.

1. True cognizable cases—

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds (classes I to VI), statement A, part I, column 14, dealt with by the Police during the year was 5,691 as compared with with 5,223 during the previous year—an increase of 468 cases.

Eliminating class VI (petty crime) the figures are 4,300 as against 4,204 in 1927,—an increase of ninety-six cases only, or 2·2 per cent., following a decrease of 3·4 per cent. in the previous year of 1926.

The following table for classes I to V shows by districts the average crime of the last five years and the 1928 figures:—

District	Average	1928	Difference
Hazara	545	616	+71
Peshawar	2,213	2,071	−142
Kohat	504	551	+47
Bannu	629	590	−39
Dera Ismail Khan ...	617	472	−145
Total ...	4,508	4,300	−208

Average incidence of crime per district, eliminating petty crime and offences under Local and Special Laws.

District	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total	Average
Hazara	558	511	489	553	616	2,727	545 cases
Peshawar	2,427	2,272	2,287	2,007	2,071	11,064	2,213 ,,
Kohat	476	505	500	491	551	2,523	504 ,,
Bannu	707	586	582	682	590	3,147	629 ,,
Dera Ismail Khan ...	814	734	594	471	472	3,085	617 ,,
Total ...	4,982	4,608	4,452	4,204	4,300	22,546	4,508 cases

The figures of classes I to V for the whole Province during the past ten years are given below:—

Year	*True cases*
1919 ...	... 5,094
1920 ...	... 5,469
1921 ...	... 5,993
1922 ...	... 5,547
1923 ...	... 5,562
1924 ...	... 4,932
1925 ...	... 4,608
1926 ...	... 4,452
1927 ...	... 4,204
1928 ...	... 4,300
Total	... 50,161
Average	... 5,016·1

2. Fluctuations of crime—

The number of true cases in each class show the following fluctuations as compared with the figures of 1927:—

Class I—Offences against the state, public tranquility, etc. ...	−22
Class II—Serious offences against the person ...	+98
Class III—Serious offences against the person and property	+7
Class IV—Minor offences against the person ...	+11
Class V—Minor offences against property ...	+2
Increase in classes I to V ...	+96
Class VI—Petty crime and offences under Local and Special Laws ...	+372
Total net increase in classes I to VI ...	+468

An examination of the district returns shows that there was an increase in petty crime and offences under Local and Special Laws in Peshawar and Kohat districts, amounting to 481 cases, 427 of which were reported in the Peshawar district. The other districts reported a decrease of this form of crime. Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat reported an increase of offences against the person, while Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan reported small increases in offences against property.

The lateness and scarcity of rains and consequent dearness of food-grains caused some distress in the Province. In the southern portion of Dera Ismail Khan district there was a complete absence of flood water, causing practically a complete crop failure. In this district the scarcity of grain is reported to have been the cause of an increase of petty burglaries.

In the Hazara district the dearness of provisions led to a number of burglaries and theft of grain in the jurisdiction of police station Balakot during the third quarter of the year but otherwise crime was not affected to any appreciable extent. Similarly in Bannu district in unirrigated areas the failure of crops led to an increase in crime.

The figures for the whole province, however, indicate a rise in offences of violence against the person rather than in offences against property, and an increase of petty crime. The latter indicates increased police vigilance and gives no cause for anxiety. The chief problem confronting both the magistracy and police is the steady growth of violent crime.

3. Murders—

Five hundred and eighteen cases of murder were dealt with in the Province during the year involving 556 victims as compared with 514 cases and 549 victims in the previous year (1927)—an increase of four cases. The variations in district figures appear in the following table:—

District	1927	1928	Difference
Hazara	28	36	+8
Peshawar	258	307	+49
Kohat	88	73	−15
Bannu	115	80	−35
Dera Ismail Khan ...	25	22	−3
Total ...	514	518	+4

The large increase shown in the figures of Peshawar district are misleading, for the actual number of murders reported during the year was only 258. The figures of true cases were swelled by an unusually large number of murders pending from the previous year.

The decrease in murders in Bannu district has synchronised with a decrease in that district of twenty-seven cases of attempted murder and of three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Deputy Commissioner, in commenting on the weapons employed in the commission of murders in his district, remarks that firearms continue to be largely used, and that, although there was a reduction in the figures as compared with the year 1927, they still stood as high as fifty-two. He attributes the fall in the number of firearms used (twenty-seven) as possibly being due to the withdrawal of a large number of arms hitherto distributed among the villagers for purposes of defence. Weapons previously held on permits in Bannu district are now being regularly licensed.

The number of murders reported in each district per 10,000 inhabitants were as follows :—

District	1928	1927
Kohat	3·4	4·1
Bannu	3·2	4·6
Peshawar	3·3	2·6
Dera Ismail Khan	0·8	0·9
Hazara	0·5	0·5

As in 1927 transborder offenders were concerned in only twenty murders, sixteen of which occurred in Peshawar district, three in Kohat district and one in Dera Ismail Khan District. The number of such cases in 1924 and 1925 were fifty-four and twenty-eight.

Five hundred and fifty-six persons were murdered, seventy-five being women and sixteen children, which appears to be the normal proportion.

4. Motives for murders—

The motives for murders for the last five years are stated to have been :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
A.—Plunder ...	49	34	26	17	14
B.—Relations between sexes ...	202	186	172	173	180
C.—Blood-feuds ...	108	92	114	114	119
D.—Land disputes ...	61	59	43	43	47
E.—Other causes ...	136	160	177	167	158
Total ...	556	531	532	514	518

The steady decrease in the number of murders for plunder is evidence of the continuance of peaceful conditions throughout the province, and the growth of security.

The weapons used were—

(*a*) Firearms in ...	... 265	murders.
(*b*) Swords and daggers in	... 186	,,
(*c*) Poison in ...	... 14	,,
(*d*) Other means in ...	... 53	,,
	518	

The percentage of murders committed with firearms has risen from thirty eight per cent. in 1907 to fifty-one per cent. in the present year, the result of the more extensive possession of firearms.

Poison was used in fourteen cases compared with thirteen in 1927 and six in 1926.

5. Results in murder cases—

The results obtained in the prosecution of murder cases during the last five years are as follows :—

	Cases				
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
(1) Convicted by judicial courts	54	62	101	99	111
(2) Acquitted by judicial courts	76	55	69	75	80
(3) Convicted by *jirgas* ...	169	174	150	170	144
(4) Acquitted by *jirgas* ...	73	77	72	55	60
(5) Not detected or apprehended	163	146	140	115	123
Total ...	535	514	532	514	518

It will be apparent from this table that a greater number of cases of murder are being sent to the judicial courts for trial, and that steady progress is being made in this direction.

In 1924 and 1925 only 130 and 117 cases respectively were tried by judicial courts. In the past three years the figures have been 170, 174 and 191. The percentage of convictions obtained in judicial courts in murder cases has also risen from forty-one per cent. in 1924 to fifty-eight per cent. in 1928.

It is inevitable that a large number of cases continue to be sent to *jirgas*, as intimidation, or the fear of retaliation frequently prevents evidence being placed in the hands of the police, and the Pathan habit of manufacturing false evidence before the police are summoned, or can appear, in order to incriminate his enemies, successfully spoils all prospects of obtaining a conviction of the offenders in a judicial court.

The percentage of murder cases brought to trial to the otal number dealt with was 76·2. Out of 395 persons sent or trial for murder 255 were convicted, forty-seven were entenced to death by the Sessions Court and twenty-seven

were actually executed. That is to say fifty-one per cent. of the persons committing murder escaped punishment, while only five per cent. paid the extreme penalty of the law.

6. Noteworthy murder cases—

Each district furnishes examples of murders arising out of trivial causes, or having their origin in vice, of brutal cases of revenge, and retaliation. The worst example of murder arising out of a trivial cause was reported this year from Peshawar district. On 15 August Sultan and Gul Nasir, sons of Juma, of village Nautheh, quarrelled with Abdul Khaliq, son of Qazi Bahram Khan, during a game of football. A few minutes later Abdul Khaliq stabbed both of them, inflicting one injury on Gul Nasir and three injuries on Sultan. Sultan subsequently died of his wounds. Abdul Khaliq was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304, Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of Sultan, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 324, Indian Penal Code, for his murderous attack on Gul Nasir.

The following cases are taken from the records of Bannu district :—

(1) (*i*) Mussammat Bakhtiara, wife of Bazar, of village Passani, quarrelled with her husband and was on bad terms with him. One day, when the woman left her house, she was brought back by her husband, his brother-in-law and two other villagers. On the way she appealed to a villager for assistance, and he implored her captors to release her, and to desist from using force to her. He was immediately set upon and was stabbed for interfering in a matter in which he had no concern, and succumbed to his injuries soon after. The woman was also killed.

All four persons were sent for trial but the husband alone was convicted and was sentenced to transportation for life.

(*ii*) Jang Dad of village Kakki was shot in broad daylight by one Jim Khan, because he had prevented the latter from having immoral relations with his son. Jim Khan was subsequently tried and sentenced to death.

(*iii*) Muqarrab Khan, a Police constable of the Bannu district, was shot at night while on leave at his village by two persons, Mir Gul and his brother-in-law Azam. It appeared that Mir Gul had been concerned in a case of

burglary in 1923 and had been identified and arrested, subsequently by Muqarrab. He underwent three years' imprisonment, and committed this murder in revenge.

Both Mir Gul and Azam were convicted and were sentenced to transportation for life.

(*iv*). Ghulam Din, Wazir Sperkai, who was employed as a constable in the Bannu district, was shot at night while on leave at his home. From the investigation it appeared that two years previously the daughter of Shahit Khan, uncle of Ghazi Marjan, the Sperkai Chief, had fallen in love with Ghulam Din, who was good-looking and a well-built young man. It was suspected that the girl might elope with Ghulam Din and she died suddenly. She is believed to have been strangled to death by her brother, but her father announced that she had committed suicide. Her parents doubtless felt the disgrace of their daughter's connection with Ghulam Din, and consequently he was killed in revenge. It was alleged that this murder was committed by the girl's brother, Gul Rahim, with the assistance of Yakub Khan, her uncle. The relations of Ghulam Din were afraid to make any charge owing to the influence of Ghazi Marjan's relations. Ghazi Marjan undoubtedly knew the identity of the culprits but refused to give assistance and screened the offenders. In consequence the case has remained untraced.

(2) Of thirty-six true cases reported in Hazara district, the most noteworthy were two murders of children, two cases of poisoning, a series of five murders committed in pursuance of a feud (two being committed in other years) and one murder of a villager consequent to several cases of arson in the village—a cowardly form of crime to which the people of Hazara are particularly addicted. Of these, the following case is probably the most brutal. Mussammat Zaitun, a child of nine years of age, was found lying dead on the railway line near Havelian. She was identified as belonging to village Rajoia, five miles distant from Havelian, and it was proved that she had been killed by strangulation. The murder was alleged to have been committed by Muhammad Shah and others in retaliation for the abduction of their sister a year or two previously by an uncle of the murdered child.

Both parties had been sent up for security to keep the peace prior to this murder but had agreed to a compromise in court.

As all concerned were Saiyads no assistance was rendered to the police in their investigation. The case was filed as untraced, but the village was fined Rs. 1,080 under section 22 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The cases of poisoning were the poisoning of a wife by her husband (case acquitted in court) and the poisoning of a brother, who, having no male issue, contemplated transferring his house and property to his wife. In the second case an innocent guest in the house also partook of the poisoned food and died. The poisoner was sentenced to death.

Cases of poisoning by arsenic in certain tracts of the district are reported to be very common.

In two cases of murder the facts were ascertained by the police after the bodies had been buried. In one of these, the murder of a wife by her husband in a fit of passion, the body was exhumed after it had been underground for fully five weeks. It was found to be well preserved and death was proved to have been due to a knife stab, inflicted in the stomach.

(3) In Peshawar district more than one-third of the murders arose out of relations between the sexes, and it is noticeable that there was an increase in the use of fireams in the commission of murder.

The following cases have been selected for special mention :—

(1) Brutal murder of a child.

A girl, aged six years, went out to the fields to read her lessons, and did not return by evening. Her body was subsequently found in a well, death having been due to strangulation after the commission of rape.

(2) Murder in retaliation for the performance of a public duty.

On 4 September 1928 Ajab Khan, lambardar of village Jati, was shot at 10 o-clock at night on returning to his house from the village mosque and subsequently succumbed to his injuries. The murder was committed in revenge, because the lambardar had given evidence against certain bad characters of his village.

(3) Triple murder committed in pursuance of robbery.

On the night of 10 November 1928, a gang of four men entered the house of Nazar Baz, a Gujar, of village Baghdada,

on the outskirts of Hoti Mardan. The Gujar and his three sons resisted, whereupon two were shot dead and the third was severely wounded, and died subsequently. The investigation has not been completed but there are reasons for believing that the gang was brought down from the Malakand Agency by the enemies of Nazar Baz.

The same gang is alleged to have been concerned in a case of highway robbery on 11 November near Mardan in which three magistrates were robbed and a constable lost his life (*vide* paragraph 8).

(4) *Murder of a Police constable on patrol.*

On 8 November 1928 Head Constable Kala Khan was out on patrol with four constables in Kheshqi Bala, Nowshera, at about 1·30 a m. They met a party of six or seven men, one of whom had a rifle. The gang was challenged and an attempt was made to seize the rifle. Foot Constable Khan Bahadur who seized one of the gang named Chamnai was shot and killed, the latter being in possession of a pistol. One of the gang was killed and another was arrested, but the remainder escaped and are still at large.

(4) In Kohat district blood-feuds were the cause of thirty-nine murders out of a total of seventy-three, while relations between the sexes furnished the motive in twenty-four cases. The cheapness of life on the Frontier is illustrated by the following cases :—

Ghulam and Abdul Hakim, first cousins, had been working in Kohat City as labourers and sharing their earnings. One day a dispute arose over the division of money, in the course of which Ghulam stabbed and mortally wounded Abdul Hakim. The sum in dispute was only Rs. 12.

On 5 July 1927 Usman of Togh was murdered by Duranai and Gul Ghamai of the same village in pursuance of a feud arising out of a quarrel in which Gul Ghamai had received injuries at the hands of two sons of Usman. Gul Ghamai and Duranai were sent for trial but were acquitted in the Sessions Court. The two sons of Usman, who had fled to Rabia Khel country, finding that the murderers of their father had escaped conviction, engaged Turab Shah, a Rabia Khel, to kill them, and the latter on 26 January 1928 succeeded in killing Duranai at village Warasta. Turab Shah absconded after committing this murder but was

arrested on 12 July at Fort Lockhart and has since been sentenced to death.

(5) In Dera Ismail Khan district the police had only to deal with twenty-two cases of murder, nineteen of which were committed by the people of the district, two by Powindahs and one by a Bhitanni. With the exception of one case of murder in which Azmat, outlaw of Takwara, returned to his village at night and killed his wife and her paramour, no murders were committed by outlaws during the year.

One case deserves mention on account of the brutal character of the murder, and the success of the police in dealing with the murderer.

Mussammat Khandu, a woman between fifty and sixty years of age, used to take meat for sale to certain quarters in Dera Ismail Khan city where the women are kept in strict *purdah* and are not able to leave their houses for the purpose of shopping. One day the old woman, in the course of her rounds, went to the house of one Jindu to ask for payment of six annas due for meat supplied. Jindu took umbrage at her demand and brutally strangled her and concealed her body under a heap of dry branches in front of his house. He removed certain jewellery from her body which he sold to a goldsmith.

As Mussammat Khandu did not return to her home her disappearance was reported to the police. Search was made and the body was recovered. Jindu fled from Dera Ismail Khan, but was ultimately arrested at Sukkur Barrage by a head constable of Dera Ismail Khan district, was tried and sentenced to death.

7. Dacoities—

True cases of dacoity in 1928 numbered forty-three as compared with fifty-six in 1927 and seventy-four in 1926— a decrease of 23·2 percent on the figures for the previous year.

Only forty-one fresh cases were reported during the year of which seventeen were attributed to transborder offenders.

In twelve cases convictions were obtained. Seven cases resulted in discharge or acquittal and twenty-four cases were shown as " not detected or apprehended ".

Peshawar district was responsible for twenty-four true cases, Kohat for six, Bannu for five, and Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan for four each.

The number of dacoities (true cases) reported annually during the last ten years, given in the table below, sufficiently portray the growth of peace on the Frontier.

District	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Hazara ...	4	5	8	8	3	3	4	...	4	4
Peshawar ...	105	121	74	78	89	22	22	29	33	24
Kohat ...	22	81	66	42	28	28	23	32	11	6
Bannu ...	20	123	16	88	9	7	9	3	3	5
Dera Ismail Khan.	162	108	96	99	65	21	15	10	5	4
Total ...	313	438	360	315	194	81	73	74	56	43

8. Noteworthy cases of dacoity and robbery—

The most daring case of the year, and one which attracted some attention in the press, occurred in the Peshawar district on the evening of 11 November 1928 on the high road less than two miles from Hoti Mardan. Three magistrates of the Mardan Sub-Division were returning to Mardan from the direction of Swabi when they ran out of petrol. They therefore proceeded to walk the remaining distance, but after proceeding a short way they were held up by four armed men who demanded their coats and all articles of value in their possession. Hardly had they been relieved of their property when Sub-Inspector Muhammad Sher of Mardan Sadr Police Station and Foot Constable Faqir Muhammad drove up in a tonga with two prisoners. The Sub-Inspector did not realise the situation but, having noticed the derelict car, pulled up to offer assistance. The tonga pony was seized by one of the robbers, and a shot was fired into the tonga, killing the constable instantaneously. The Sub-Inspector drew his revolver but it was knocked out of his hand before he could use it and he was himself shot by one of the gang. Though wounded he managed to make his escape, and in the general confusion the magistrates and prisoners made off in different directions. The gang did not pursue them but made off with the loot they had secured, consisting of the carbine carried by the murdered constable, the Sub-Inspector's revolver, a pistol belonging to one of the magistrates, some cash and clothes.

Assistance was procured and a pursuit party organised but the gang got away. It is believed that they were Mohmands belonging to the Malakand Agency, who were

also concerned in an attack on the house of a Gujar of Baghdada and in the murder of his three sons.

The prisoners accompanying the Sub-Inspector walked into Mardan by themselves and surrendered.

A serious case of highway robbery occurred in Dera Ismail Khan district on the evening of 22 December 1928. Ishar Das, Pleader, and others were travelling in a motor lorry from Tank to Dera Ismail Khan. Near milestone 8, four persons waiting on the road signalled the lorry to stop, and when the driver pulled up the four men, who were found to be armed with rifles and daggers, proceeded to rob the passengers. The driver Karim Bakhsh was wounded with a dagger, and the gang made off with cash and clothes valued at Rs. 648. The case was reported at 7 p. m. and the gang was alleged to be composed of Mahsuds, Bhitannis or Marwats. As a similar occurrence had been committed by Marwats near milestone 5 on the Dera Ismail Khan-Bannu road in June 1928 the Sub-Inspector at Pezu (on the Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan border) was warned to close the road. Next morning the tracks of the gang were taken up and were found to lead towards Pezu and on the morning of the second day the Pezu police and villagers of Shahbaz Khel arrested one Gul Mirjani in possession of a dagger and some of the stolen property. The driving license and a photograph of Karim Bakhsh, the driver of the motor lorry, were found hidden near the place where Gul Mirjani was arrested, and Gul Mirjani was identified by the complainants as one of the gang of robbers. Three days after the commission of this robbery two foot constables of police station Ahmadzai of Bannu district arrested Mir Alam *alias* Waziri, Marwat, in possession of three rifles and some of the stolen property, including Rs. 164 in cash. Mir Alam was also identified by the complainants, and he and his companion are now awaiting trial.

A successful capture of a gang of robbers was made by villagers in the Bannu district before any overt offence had been committed beyond that of preparation to commit dacoity. On 8 October at about 7-30 p. m. a villager named Muhammad Ayub of Manjha Khel village, police station Ghoriwala, saw a number of suspicious persons in a field of sugarcane near the village, and immediately returned to his village and reported the fact to the headmen. Intimation was sent to the police station and a

pursuit party simultaneously turned out. The villagers got into contact with the gang and shots were exchanged, and eventually the villagers overpowered and arrested three persons armed with pass-made rifles, a dagger, a knife, two bandoliers with cartridges, three whistles, a water bottle and some *bhang*. The Superintendent of Police, Bannu, being informed, immediately went out to the spot and search for the rest of the gang was continued till 1 a. m., but owing to the darkness and thickness of crops no further arrests were made.

From information subsequently ascertained through the political authorities it appeared that the gang had been brought down by an outlaw named Sher Dil, and was composed of :—

(*i*) Mira Band, a proclaimed offender in a case of murder of police station Ghoriwala.

(*ii*) Shaim Khan, a deserter from the Frontier Constabulary and an absconder in a case of attempted murder reported from police station Daddiwala Also alleged to have been concerned in a murder committed in North Waziristan Agency.

(*iii*) Momit Khel, a resident of Pati Khel in Daur.

(*iv*) Malik Dinai, Mahsud—arrested later at Taji Killi—the spy and commissariat officer of the party.

All four were sent for trial under section 393, Indian Penal Code, and the first three were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mira Band, who was also tried for murder, was convicted and has since been hanged.

9. Kidnapping—

Kidnapping cases of all kinds in the last five years were as follows :—

	Reported	True cases
1924	120	103
1925	113	82
1926	87	77
1927	123	69
1928	136	95

The reported cases in 1928 included twenty-two cases which proved to be non-cognizable.

Of the ninety-five true cases dealt with during the year sixty-six ended in conviction, twenty in discharge or acquittal and nine remained untraced.

Fifty-nine cases were pending at the close of the year compared with forty nine cases received as pending from the previous year.

Trade in women continues in Peshawar district through the medium of agents in Tribal Territory and in Peshawar city. There is also some trade between Hazara district and the Punjab. The investigation of a case of this nature carried out by the Police of police station Haripur, led to Chiniot in Jhang district where four other women of Hazara district were identified who had been sold to various residents of Chiniot. The four cases were registered and are still under investigation.

10. Coining and forgery of currency notes—

Only one true case was dealt with during the year, and this occurred in the Peshawar district, but was not of any importance.

11. Rioting—

Forty-seven true cases of rioting were dealt with during the year as compared with fifty-eight during the previous year and 229 persons were convicted in thirty-two cases.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years by districts :—

District	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Hazara ...	15	13	14	16	16
Peshawar ...	9	24	22	26	11
Kohat ...	9	8	6	3	6
Bannu ...	18	9	8	8	11
Dera Ismail Khan ..	2	5	5	5	3
Total ...	53	59	55	58	47

There was a marked decrease of rioting in the Peshawar district but the Provincial figures show little variation.

12. Cheating—

There were twenty-four true cases of cheating out of thirty cases reported during the year as compared with twenty-five true and twenty-eight reported cases during the previous year. Convictions were secured in seven cases.

In Kohat district the arrest of an Afridi named Sherzada was effected on the complaint of a Hindu who had been induced to part with currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,440 on a promise of their being doubled. Sherzada proved to be an old offender whose operations in note doubling have extended as far as Karachi.

In Bannu district a series of cases of fraud by a Government contractor have been brought to light. A charge of fraud against this contractor, Karam Elahi, and his agent, Sujan Singh, and H. S. Ram Dev, Unit Accountant, was first registered in Bannu City Police Station in February 1928, but as several documents necessary to establish the case were not forthcoming from the office of the Controller of Military Accounts the case was withdrawn. The necessary documents were produced in September 1928 through the military authorities and the case was again taken up. It was then discovered that the contractor and his agent had committed similar frauds on five different occasions in the supply of beef to British troops in Bannu, and that Government had suffered a loss amounting to Rs. 28,476. Two cases have been completed and have been sent for trial, and the remaining cases are awaiting trial.

The investigation was ably handled by Sub-Inspector Sher Muhammad Khan.

13. Burglaries—

There was a decrease of fifty-five cases of reported burglary and of eight true cases dealt with by the Police during the year as compared with the figures of 1927. Reported cases numbered 1,221 and true cases 1,044.

Two hundred and ninety-five cases were received as pending from 1927 and 313 cases remained pending at the end of the year. Convictions were obtained in 201 cases out of 291 cases sent for trial, ninety ending in discharge or

acquittal. The results obtained are disappointing. All that can be said is that the percentage of convictions obtained as compared with the number of cases sent for trial shows an improvement on the working of 1927, having risen from sixty-four per cent. to sixty-nine per cent. The percentage of convictions to true cases remained at nineteen per cent. Investigation was refused in five cases only.

The figures by districts were :—

District	1926	1927	1928	Difference 1927-28
Hazara ...	141	161	154	—7
Peshawar ...	565	508	501	—7
Kohat ...	102	89	99	+10
Bannu ...	101	137	121	—16
Dera Ismail Khan...	185	157	169	+12
Total ...	...	1,052	1,044	—8

A case of special interest, as illustrating the valuable aid rendered by the Phillaur Finger Print Bureau, is reported from Bannu district. A burglary occurred in the jurisdiction of Mirian Police Station and four silver amulets were stolen. The owner visited the shops of various *sharaff's* in Bannu city on the chance of their having been sold there, and found one which he identified as his property. The purchase had been duly registered in the *sharaff's* account books, with particulars of the seller and his thumb impression. The name given was false, but the thumb impression was proved by the Phillaur Bureau to be identical with that of a suspect, and the latter was convicted on expert evidence supplied by the Bureau and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

In Hazara district two cases were again reported in cantonments of the type peculiar to Abbottabad, referred to in last year's Administration Report. In one of these

cases an arrest was made and conviction obtained. In Abbottabad cantonments and Sadr stations the strength of the police is inadequate to meet the incidence of duty, and it is impossible to patrol the station effectively at night. The Superintendent of Police has endeavoured to improve the methods of investigation in dealing with cases of burglary, but points out that in the absence of extra staff it is a matter of difficulty to carry out the increased work entailed by a more detailed system of investigation.

14. Robberies—

There were 103 true cases of robbery and 157 reported cases during the year as against 101 true and 142 reported cases during the previous year and 110 true cases and 166 reported cases during 1926.

In thirty-four cases convictions were otained, twenty-three cases ended in discharge or acquittal and fifty one were not detected. Twenty-five were declared to be non-cognizable and twenty-seven cases were proved or declared to be false. Sixty cases were pending by the close of the year.

15. Grievous hurt—

Four hundred and fifty cases of grievous hurt were admitted during the year as compared with 415 cases in 1927 and 395 cases in 1926—an increase of thirty-five cases.

The figures by districts are :—

District	1925	1926	1927	1928	Difference 1927-29
Hazara ...	81	79	87	97	+10
Peshawar ...	166	200	174	203	+29
Kohat ...	55	55	60	60	...
Bannu ...	46	48	59	60	+1
Dera Ismail Khan...	18	24	35	30	−5
Total ...	366	395	415	450	+35

16. Simple hurt—

There were 474 cases of simple hurt as compared with 455 cases during the previous year and 428 cases in 1926—an increase of nineteen cases.

Figures by districts are :—

District	1926	1927	1928	Difference 1927-28
Hazara ...	24	24	28	+4
Peshawar ...	260	240	256	+16
Kohat ...	41	55	71	+16
Bannu ...	69	107	96	−11
Dera Ismail Khan ..	34	29	23	−6
Total ...	428	455	474	+19

Two hundred and thirty-nine cases ended in conviction, the majority of the remaining cases being compounded. In Peshawar district 149 convictions were obtained out of 256 true cases.

From the majority of districts complaint is received of the encouragement given to crime against the person by the compounding of hurt cases. As shown earlier in this report the increase of crime throughout the province consists of an increase of offences of violence rather than of an increase in offences against property. This increase is not peculiar to the year under report but is a steady growth perceptible during the past twenty years Available statistics establish that since the province was separated from the Punjab crimes of violence against the person have risen more than 150 per cent. This increase is out of proportion to the increase in population which in rural areas has been only ten per cent. and in urban areas thirty per cent. It cannot be ascribed to inaction on the part of the police, or to neglect in the enforcement of preventive measures, for general security and the protection afforded to property have considerably advanced. It is the law and its application which are unsuitable to the temperament and needs of the people.

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, remarks :—

"The increase in offences against the person is very marked. One of the factors tending to bring about this increase is the practice of compounding hurt cases, which has little or no deterrent effect on the guilty parties. Such compounding is, of course, legal ; but hard-worked magistrates are rather too ready to resort to it. A parallel is the use by the Police of the power given them by section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, to abstain from the investigation of cases reported to them. A free use of this power by the Police would often save them a great deal of trouble, but experience has shown that it leads to most undesirable results ...."

The Superintendent of Police, Bannu, in commenting on the large number of acquittals in hurt cases, in which compromise was permitted by the court, writes :—

"I would like to emphasise that such compromises are most harmful as regards crime in the long run, as they nearly always lead to further hurt cases, and even to riots and murders, as the villagers naturally think they can indulge in a settlement of their quarrels by force without any punishment."

The Superintendent of Police, Hazara, in representing the increase of hurt cases in his district, draws attention not only to the harmful effects caused by permitting a compromise in such cases, but also to the inadequacy of punishments awarded, when such cases are tried and convicted. The maximum sentence laid down for offences of hurt under sections 324, 325 and 326, Indian Penal Code, respectively, are three years, seven years, ten years or transportation for life. The average sentence awarded under the first two sections in the Hazara district is stated to be two to six months' imprisonment. Greater celerity in the disposal of these cases would make punishment more effective.

The lawless character of the people is too well-known to require any elaboration in this report. If proof be needed, examples can readily be found in the cases of murder and violence detailed in every annual report. The remarks recorded above, therefore, should not be considered as criticism of the working of the magistracy. They have been recorded to draw attention to a grave evil that is extending year by year, for which the only remedy is the stricter enforcement of the law.

The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, in reference to this subject in the year 1926, which were

reproduced in the Annual Administration Report for that year are repeated below as deserving earnest consideration :—

"Sustained effort has been made during the year to induce magistrates to exercise wiser discretion in the sanctioning of compositions in hurt cases. The task is an uphill one, however, and no substantial result is to be expected so long as an acquittal after composition is allowed to count as a 'disposal' in the monthly return. The easy accumulation of credit in the matter of disposals by a means which also materially reduces the work of a court militates strongly against the control of crime of the nature of hurt and other compoundable offences."

The following case of lawlessness and defiance of authority which occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan district deserves mention owing to its special features :—

On 17 May 1928 the Sub-Inspector in charge of Police Station Paharpur while investigating a case of burglary received reliable information that some of the stolen property was in the house of one Malka, a notorious bad character, who had recently been restricted under the Habitual Offenders Act, in village Khanu Khel. The Sub-Inspector proceeded to the village and found Malka absent. After a time he turned up and the Sub-Inspector informed him that he intended to search his house for the stolen property. Malka, who is alleged to have had the proceeds of other burglaries also and some arms in his possession, rapidly summed up the situation and decided that it would pay him to resist the search. He accordingly called his relations and led them in an attack on the Sub-Inspector who was accompanied by two constables only. The Sub-Inspector was beaten and one constable had his head cut open. The police were then driven out of the village, and the stolen property was removed to Mianwali district. As the village lies at a considerable distance from Paharpur, there was some delay in reporting the incident. When the Superintendent of Police learnt of what had occurred he went out personally and arrested Malka. A protracted trial followed, but eventually conviction was secured and a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment was passed on Malka. This sentence, however, was reduced on appeal to one year.

Apart from the question of the desirability of upholding a deterrent sentence in flagrant cases of resistance to lawful authority, there is another aspect in the present case

which appears to have been overlooked by the appellate court, namely that in successfully opposing a search of his house, Malka was able, with but small consequences to himself, to make away with all incriminating evidence of the commission of a number of criminal offences, entailing for him as an habitual offender far heavier penalties than that imposed on him for assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty.

The story serves as a fresh illustration of how the law as administered may act as an incentive rather than as a deterrent to a particular class of crime.

17. Cattle thefts—

There were eighty cases of cattle theft during the year as compared with eighty cases during 1927 and eighty-four cases in 1926.

Two cases were reported in Hazara district, fifteen in Peshawar, eleven in Kohat, sixteen in Bannu and thirty-six in Dera Ismail Khan. A motor launch was purchased and brought up from Karachi in 1927 to enable the police to patrol the Indus throughout the length of the Dera Ismail Khan district and to visit the islands in mid-stream where stolen cattle are kept for ransom, but it has not proved as effective as was hoped. The Superintendent of Police, however, claims that the presence of the launch and its crew of police has not been entirely without result. The fact is that the launch being flat-bottomed and light is apt to get into difficulties in dangerous currents which are met with during the floods which coincide with the cattle-thieving season, and the steering gear which was faulty has had to be remodelled. In spite of difficulties several extended patrols have been carried out, and it has been found that many islands which were formerly bases for stolen cattle have become deserted.

17-A. Ordinary thefts—

There were [illegible]13 true cases of ordinary theft as compared with 545 cases in 1927 and 541 cases in 1926,—a decrease of thirty-two cases. There is little to be said regarding this class of crime. Peshawar district probably suffered less this year from offences against property owing to the decreased immigration from Afghanistan owing to disturbed conditions in that country.

Two hundred and eighty cases were sent for trial, or fifty-four per cent.; 239 were convicted, or forty-six per cent., while forty-one cases ended in acquittal.

Two hundred and ninety-nine persons were convicted and 155 persons acquitted. One hundred and seventy-six cases remained pending at the end of the year.

18. Arms Act—

There were 310 cases under the Arms Act during the year as compared with 302 cases during the previous year and 379 in 1926.

Convictions were obtained in 84·1 per cent. of the cases, —a normal figure.

The following cases deserve mention :—

On the night of 10 November the store-room of the District Nazir at Peshawar was broken into and thirty-three revolvers and pistols, two ·303 rifles and one shot-gun were taken away. The thieves were seen, however, by the armed chaukidars, who guard the buildings, and were fired upon. A police patrol came up on hearing the alarm but the thieves escaped through the perimeter wire which had been previously cut. Two sacks were dropped by the thieves containing another eighteen pistols and revolvers and one ·303 rifle.

Kuki Khel Afridis are suspected to have been concerned.

On the night of 19 November nine rifles were stolen from the 1/4th Punjab Regiment while in camp at Manzai. Mahsuds are strongly suspected as having been concerned, and the investigation has shown that there was undoubtedly connivance in the regiment. This conclusion has also been accepted by the military court of enquiry.

The thieves entered the camp after cutting the perimeter wire.

Efforts are being made to recover the rifles through the Political Agent.

Very valuable work is rendered by Frontier Constabulary in patrolling within the districts and in the arrest of persons carrying unlicensed arms. Complete statistics are not available in this office as the submission of quarterly returns of operations conducted by the Constabulary was only introducted as a measure of cooperation towards the end of the year, during the incumbency of Mr. Lawther as Officiating Commandant.

During the fourth quarter of the year twenty rifles, three revolvers and ten knives or daggers were recovered by Constabulary patrols from the possession of persons who were carrying them without a license. The arms and their owners were subsequently made over to the district police for necessary action. Most of these recoveries were made in Bannu district. The effect of such arrests and seizures of arms in the prevention of crime is incalculable

The Frontier Constabulary in Bannu district have also rendered valuable assistance to the Police throughout the year by sending out patrols on Fridays and Thursdays when fairs are held in Bannu City and at Serai Naurang. These patrols have proved very useful in checking highway robberies of persons going to, or returning from, these fairs.

19. Excise and Opium Acts—

One hundred and twenty-nine cases were taken up under the Excise Act as compared with ninety-seven cases during the previous year, and eighty-three cases were dealt with under the Opium Act as against eighty-eight cases in 1927.

Convictions were secured in 80·6 per cent. of the excise cases and in 93·9 per cent. of the opium cases.

The number of such cases detected by the Railway Police showed an increase of eighteen cases, ten being registered under the Opium Act and twenty-five under the Excise Act. Attempts to smuggle *charas* on the railway are very common and the drug was discovered packed in personal luggage, in bags of *gur*, and of tobacco! Generous rewards have been paid for information leading to the detection of these offences.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT AND THE BUREAU.

This branch of the force, which was under the charge of Mr. B. C. A. Lawther from 1 January to 11 July 1928 and from 26 November to the end of the year, and during the remaining period of the year under Mr. H. Lillie, was engaged throughout the year in the investigation of important criminal cases The outbreak of the civil war in Afghanistan at the close of the year threw an extra burden of work on the Bureau which had to be strengthened by the temporary deputation to it of an Assistant Superintendent and two Sub-Inspectors and the employment of one extra clerk in the rank of Inspector.

20. Crime and political—

The number of cases investigated by the department during the year was fifty-eight as compared with sixty-seven in 1927.

Seven cases related to the loss or recovery of arms. One of these was the theft of a ·303 service rifle (No. 648/7873) from the 2nd Battalion K. O. Y. L. I. while encamped at Jallozai. The theft was found to have been committed by Kakezai Mamunds of Gari-Gar, Bajaur, Tribal Territory, and the rifle was subsequently sold by them for Rs. 1,600 (Kabuli).

During the course of the investigation into the case of recovery of thirty-eight Kohat pass-made M. H. rifles and carbines with ammunition and component parts near Taru Railway Station on 12 June 1928, a gang of rifle-traders was located and sent up for trial. The smugglers were local men while their employers belonged to the Kohat Pass. One man only who was caught in the act of conveying the rifles on donkeys was convicted ; the others were discharged.

EXCISE.

Seven cases relating to recoveries of opium, *charas* and other excisable articles were dealt with by the C. I. D. of which two deserve mention. In one a notorious Hindu smuggler was caught with five maunds of *charas* and in the other two women were caught with one maund, thirty-four seers and one chitak of *charas*.

Excise detective staff.

The Provincial excise detective staff working in co-operation with the C. I. D. detected twenty-eight cases of opium and *charas* smuggling. The total recoveries effected in these cases were:—Opium thirteen seers and thirty-eight tolas : *Charas* six maunds, thirty-two seers and sixty-two tolas

Traffic in women.

Six cases relating to traffic in women were investigated and sent up for trial by the C. I. D. In the majority of these convictions were secured. Six gangs of dealers were traced. Some of them were convicted, and others were placed under police surveillance or proceeded against under the revised Habitual Offenders Act.

A number of women were brought up from the United Provinces to the Bannu district for sale. In the beginning of the year three cases were investigated and sent for trial under section 420/368, Indian Penal Code, and 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and convictions were secured.

Forged notes and counterfeit coins.

Twenty cases relating to forged notes and counterfeit coins were investigated by the C. I. D.

One case, F. I. R. No. 46 of 1928, Police Station "B" Division, Peshawar City, is worthy of mention, in which complete apparatus for the manufacture of coins of denominations from an anna up to a rupee, was recovered. The case resulted in the conviction of the man from whose house the articles were recovered.

Gangs.

A gang of boy pick-pockets was traced working on the Kohat Railway line, picking the pockets of travellers in trains. The case was investigated by the C. I. D. and resulted in the conviction of the leader.

Nine Russian subjects travelling on Afghan passports were arrested and deported under the Foreigners Act.

A number of history sheets of prominent criminals were compiled and published during the year by the department.

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

The Railway Police were under the charge of Khan Sahib Haji Akbar Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, throughout the year. The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Railway Police was 116 as compared with 156 during 1927—a decrease of forty cases. The more important of these were thirty-seven cases of theft, twenty-five cases under the Excise Act, ten under the Opium Act, four under the Arms Act, and four under the Railway

Act. The excise cases have been referred to earlier in this report. No other cases call for special mention

Theft has shown a decrease of thirty-seven cases, due to regular patrolling and stricter supervision over the passenger halls and goods sheds.

The opening of surveillance registers and the maintenance of history sheets of railway thieves at all railway police stations have improved control and supervision.

The total value of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 2,852 of which Rs. 2,530 or 88 7 per cent. was recovered.

The conduct of the Force has been good. I am glad to record that the Agent, North Western Railway, has expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Railway Administration by the Railway Police during the year and of the satisfactory relations existing between the police and railway authorities.

PART II—POLICE WORKING AS JUDGED BY JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

21. Disposal of Police cases—

The table below shows how Police cases (classes I to V) were disposed of during the last ten years :—

Year 1	Total number of cases investigated by Police 2	Total number of true cases, i.e. column 2 less cases cancelled as false and non-cognizable or due to mistake of law 3	Cases not detected or apprehended 4	Completed trials of investigated true cases 5	Trials ending in acquittal or discharge 6	Total ending in conviction 7	Percentage of convictions to trials 8	Percentage of convictions to true cases investigated 9
1919 ...	7,292	6,441	2,486	2,401	771	1,630	67·8	25·3
1920 ...	7,928	7,161	2,644	2,665	1,045	1,620	60·7	22·6
1921 ...	8,717	7,975	2,727	3,139	1,055	2,084	66·3	26·1
1922 ...	7,964	7,131	2,290	3,1[illegible]0	1,193	1,937	61·8	27·2
1923 ...	7958	6,801	2,242	3,094	1,119	1,975	63·8	29·0
1924 ...	6,420	5,526	1,833	2,545	351	1,694	66·5	30·6
1925 ...	6,315	5,479	1,591	2,538	781	1,757	69·2	32·0
1926 ...	6,468	5,545	1,578	2,839	991	1,848	65·1	33·3
1927 ...	6,361	5,501	1,357	2,830	963	1,867	65·9	33·9
1928 ...	6,681	5,747	1,409	2,886	948	1,938	67·1	33·9
Average ...	7,210	6,330	2,015	2,806	971	1,835	65·3	28·9

The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated remains steady at 33·9, the highest figure achieved since 1917.

Under the various classes the percentage of cases convicted to true cases was :—

Year 1	Rioting 2	Murders 3	Grievous hurt 4	Dacoities 5	Robberies 6	Burglaries 7	Theft 8	Receiving stolen property 9
1919	92	36	56	11	17	14	28	78
1920	60	29	49	9	22	13	30	79
1921	68	37	53	15	26	15	38	80
1922	61	35	48	15	28	17	35	81
1923	78	33	52	15	21	14	35	78
1924	75	41	39	24	26	16	34	78
1925	76	45	48	30	29	16	40	88
1926	85	47	56	27	30	18	38	88
1927	79	52	59	41	30	19	44	88
1928	68	49	53	27	31	19	46	89

There has been a falling off in the percentage of convictions of riot and dacoity cases, but, taken as a whole, the results are very fair.

In the administration reports of the past two years mention has been made of the steps taken to strengthen the prosecution branch. It is satisfactory to be able to record that all officers in this branch are now qualified, and that a reserve of qualified officers is being formed. The experiment of recruiting from among law students for this branch of the service is proving a success,—only one recruit having been discharged in the past three years as being unlikely to make a good police officer.

The further strengthening of the prosecution staff of the province, however, is necessary as there is not a Government service of public prosecutors in this province as in the Punjab, nor has this province any manual of rules relating to the duties of public prosecutors like those contained in the Punjab Law Department Manual, 1926. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no lawyer has ever been retained in the capacity of a public prosecutor to

appear in commitment cases in the lower courts, and the onus of prosecuting all such cases falls on our meagre staff. Police officers are frequently called upon to conduct such cases also in the Sessions Court. Superintendents of Police necessarily feel the lack of legal expert aid which should be available to them when dealing with cases of importance.

Considerable improvement has been effected in all districts in the preparation of cases for court, and consequently an improvement is being effected in the investigation of cases.

The following table shows the value of property stolen and the percentage recovered during the past ten years :—

Year	Property stolen (value)	Percentage recovered	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Rs.		
1919 ...	19,18,734	10·	
1920 ...	15,39,047	17·	
1921 ...	10,58,124	18·3	
1922 ...	17,82,208	12·1	
1923 ...	20,12,173	11·9	
1924 ...	15,36,085	16·8	
1925 ...	5,24,677	20·5	
1926 ...	4,74,768	19·8	
1927 ...	3,47,640	24·1	
1928 ...	3,10,471	29·5	

22. Duration of cases in courts —

During the year 2,886 cases were sent for trial as compared with 2,830 in 1927 and 2,839 in 1926.

The following percentages show the duration of these cases in the courts :—

Year	Cases sent up for trial	Decided at one hearing	Decided in less than fifteen days	Decided in less than one month	Pending more than one month	Remarks
1919 ...	2,401	15	29·9	27·9	26·8	
1920 ...	2,665	13·7	30 7	24	31·4	
1921 ...	3,139	21·3	23·7	24·6	30·1	
1922 ...	3,130	21·9	27·8	27·6	22 5	
1923 ...	3,094	15 8	24·1	19	41·2	
1924 ...	2,545	14 9	[illegible]	27 2	36·2	
1925 ...	2,538	12·9	19·7	24·5	42 8	
1926 ...	2,839	13·2	18·8	25·6	42 4	
1927 ..	2,830	11	27 3	20·4	41·2	
1928 ...	2,886	13·3	25	26·2	35,3	

In Kohat district a marked improvement is shown in the more prompt disposal of cases. The number decided after one hearing was eighty-one as compared with twenty-seven in 1927. The number of those decided in less than fifteen days and those decided within one month was sixty and eighty-five respectively as compared with seventy-one and fifty-seven in the previous year. Cases remaining in court over one month were 165 as against 183 in 1927.

23. Cases reported to Police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code —

Three hundred and sixty-seven cases were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 220 cases in 1927 and 621 cases in 1926. The number of references in non-cognizable cases was eighty nine as compared with fourteen in 1927 and 187 in 1926.

By districts the totals were Peshawar 159, Hazara 147, Kohat five, Bannu thirty-five and Dera Ismail Khan twenty-one.

The tendency for such references to the Police to

increase is apparent, and a repetition of the instructions issued by District Magistrates in 1927 appears to be desirable.

24. Optional investigation under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code —

Investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code in only five cases as compared with a refusal to investigate seventeen cases in 1927 and thirty-five cases in 1926. The withholding of investigation is seldom beneficial to the administration, and the present attitude in the matter appears to be the correct one.

25. False cases —

Action taken in reference to false cases appears from the Provincial statement appended below :—

District	Total number of cases declared false	Number of false cases in which prosecution was ordered	Number of such cases convicted	Number of persons convicted in such cases	Compensation awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Hazara ...	38	3	3	3	...	
Peshawar ...	119	24	11	11	30	
Kohat ...	27	26	18	18	221	
Bannu ...	42	32	13	13	30	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	54	11	5	5	...	
Total ...	280	96	50	50	281	
Total for 1927 ...	277	104	38	46	495	
" 1926 ...	319	170	76	74	709	
" 1925 ...	267	128	65	68	577	

26. Enhanced punishments —

Of 1,016 persons convicted of offences against property sixty-nine or 6·8 per cent. were liable to enhanced punishment. The percentage in 1927 was 8·3 and in 1926, 9·3.

27. Proclaimed offenders —

At the beginning of 1928 there were 1,433 proclaimed offenders on the register and 106 more were added during the year, making a total of 1,539. Of this number sixty-six were arrested, thirteen died, six were killed, thirty-eight surrendered and 174 were struck off the list, leaving a balance of 1,242 still on the register at the end of the year, or 191 less than at the end of previous year (1927).

The figures by districts at the end of 1928 were as follows :—

District	1927	1928	Difference
Hazara	188	183	−5
Peshawar	544	539	−5
Kohat	298	239	−59
Bannu	385	261	−124
Dera Ismail Khan ...	18	20	+2
Total ...	1,423	1,242	−191

Peshawar district again shows the greatest activity in operations against outlaws and proclaimed offenders, having secured the arrest of twenty-two out of the total of sixty-six for the whole province. Of these twenty-two proclaimed offenders, nineteen were secured by the Police, one by the Frontier Constabulary and two by villagers. In Hazara district the Police made seven arrrests, in Kohat six and in Bannu five.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat in commenting on "noteworthy features regarding outlaws", remarks :—

"It does not appear that action has been taken against outlaws harbouring with Orakzai sections, of whom the list shows thirty-one. The agreements with the tribes comprise a clause for expulsion, but action does not appear to have been taken thereon, at any rate during the last ten years. The present is not, however, an expedient time for proceeding in this direction owing to the withdrawal of the allowances of the Sunni sections of the tribe in connection with the Sunni-Shiah dispute.

A further feature is that certain outlaws surrendered during the year on the condition that they could be granted trial in the Sessions Court and not by *Jirga*."

PART III—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

28 Bad livelihood cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code —

The number of persons ordered to furnish security during the year under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 585 as compared with 623 during the previous year, 614 in 1926 and 610 in 1925.

The figures by districts are as follows :—

District	1925	1926	1927	1928	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazara	92	73	99	122	+23
Peshawar	368	352	367	228	−139
Kohat	21	36	26	20	−6
Bannu	99	101	102	107	+5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	30	58	29	108	+79
Total ...	610	614	623	585	−38

The Superintendent of Police, Hazara, Complains of the difficulty experienced in getting lambardars and leading men to come forward to give evidence in security cases, and quotes as an example a case of Abbottabad Cantonments in which the municipal commissioners were prepared to swear to the good livelihood of a notorious gambler and bad character.

The Superintendent of Police, Kohat, admits the inadequacy of security proceedings in his district which has resulted in an increase of crime against property. Station-house officers have shown a reluctance to make use of the preventive sections of the law, and a preference to demand that security should be taken under the Frontier Crimes Regulation in order to save themselves trouble. The matter is receiving attention.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, in commenting on police investigation remarks :—

"Good investigation has not been encouraged by a practice which has recently obtained of appointing investigating *jirgas*. This is not in strict accord with the Frontier Crimes Regulation and has now been stopped. It has, in my opinion, a most deleterious effect on police working."

I fully concur with these views. Apart from the irregularity of the practice, the omission on the part of the police to investigate complaints leads to loss of information necessary to a full and proper use of the preventive sections of the law, and opens the door to corruption and abuse.

In Dera Ismail Khan district the figures indicate increased police activity in the prevention of crime, but the results appear to have been attained in the face of difficulty caused by lack of public assistance and the high standard of evidence demanded by the courts. In regard to this the Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"The standard of evidence demanded in 110, Criminal Procedure Code cases has often been unreasonably high. Some of the magistrates practically insist on evidence of previous convictions while they absolutely ignore evidence of general bad reputation, which is the most important legal ingredient in cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

"The apathy of the people of the Tank Sub-Division towards helping the Police in this connection is notorious. This difficulty is not experienced to anything like the same extent in the Sadar Sub-Division. As indicated earlier in this report, the police stations which show a decrease in burglaries are those which have made the most use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the sole exception being Chaudwan Police Station where most of the security proceedings were taken towards the end of the year.

* * * * * *

"As regards security for keeping the peace, there has been a general tendency to entrust such cases for enquiry to leading Khans, with a tacit understanding that the parties are to come to terms. Such compromises undoubtedly result in an expeditious disposal of cases, but the effect can seldom be called satisfactory. In the Tank Sub-Division, these cases have been allowed to accumulate considerably."

In commenting on the remarks made by the Superintendent of Police the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, records that the matter is receiving attention and that steps will be taken to improve the situation.

In more than one district I have noticed a tendency to place the names of too many persons on the surveillance register with the result that it is impossible for the officer in charge of the police station to maintain adequate surveillance or to keep up to date the history sheets of surveillees. This is necessarily a factor in the failure of a certain number of security cases.

Eighty persons were imprisoned in default of security, *i.e.* a percentage of 13·6 against 13·1 during the previous year and 8·7 in 1926.

Of these twelve were imprisoned for a period of less than six months, sixty-seven were imprisoned for a period of less than one year and one for more than one year.

The security of seven persons amounting to Rs. 1,420 was confiscated under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, of which Rs. 480 only had been realised at the close of the year. A percentage of 33·8 as compared with 59·2 during the previous year, and 52·8 in 1926.

As pointed out last year the value of security proceedings disappears when there is a failure to recover in full the security that is forfeited. The percentage of recovery has dropped back once more to the low figure of 1925.

29. Security to keep the peace—

The following statement shows the number of persons placed on security under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and sections 40, 41 and 46 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations:—

District	Sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code	Sections 40, 41 and 46, Frontier Crimes Regulation	Total
1	2	3	4
Hazara	247	91	338
Peshawar	1,121	145	1,266
Kohat	30	813	843
Bannu	413	310	723
Dera Ismail Khan	102	67	169
Total ...	1,913	1,426	3,339
Total for 1927 ...	1,447	1,673	3,120
Total for 1926 ...	713	2,865	3,678

Endeavour is being made to make full use of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the maintenance of peace, and to have recourse to the Frontier Crimes Regulations only in cases in which the ordinary law cannot be enforced effectively but progress is necessarily slow. On the other hand it would be disastrous to withdraw the powers conferred by the Frontier Crimes Regulation. As an example of the conditions prevailing in certain areas the following extracts are taken from an inspection report of police station Gurguri in the Kohat district:—

"The area controlled by this police station is a backwater and conditions of life are practically what they were fifty years ago. With the exception of a road from Thal to Gurguri, which is passable by cars, there are no roads, no bazaars and no immigration, nor emigration. The wretched stone hovels of the villages are no doubt just as they were generations ago, the only difference being a stone police station in their midst. The state of crime for years has been practically normal being influenced adversely only by the unrest caused by the Third Afghan War.

* * * * * *

"Violent crime is speciality in this tract, and this is not surprising considering that the countryside marches with Tribal Territory along the whole of its western boundary. I give below the murder figures for the last twelve years:—

1917	6
1918	5
1919	9
1920	17
1921	5
1922	7
1923	4
1924	8
1925	10
1926	4
1927	3
1928	9

"Partisan feeling is rife in the villages and criminals find no difficulty in fleeing from justice and seeking refuge in the Wazir villages across the border."

* * * * * *

"Two of the murders reported during the period under inspection took place in broad daylight outside the village. In one case three men waylaid an enemy and shot him dead, whereupon the other party captured a friend of the murderers, took him on top of a mountain and threw him over! This constitutes the case under section 308, I. P. C. Crime did not

stop at this. Two constables went into the village to arrest a warrantee, and were not only obstructed but shot at. Five men were convicted in this case.

* * * * * *

"The records show two inter-village brawls. One between Urbushi and Gurguri over the cutting of *mazri* in the hills, and the other between Karbogha and Gurguri over the grazing of flocks. In the former case thirty-one men were fined and in the latter case the villages were bound down under section 41, Frontier Crime Regulation, for Rs. 10,000 a side. In the latter case, it may be added, a man of Karbogha was shot dead."

* * * * * *

30. Additional Police quartered in disturbed or dangerous areas—

In consequence of misconduct by the inhabitants of the villages mentioned below the following additional Police were sanctioned during the year :—

Kohat District.

Darsamand for one year, with effect from 1 December 1928.

One Head-Constable and five Foot Constables.

This post has not been located as the District Magistrate is of opinion that the villagers are so turbulent that it would be to invite retaliation to post so small a force in the village. The question of establishing a post strong enough to prevent reprisal is under consideration.

Hazara District.

(*a*) The additional Police consisting of one Head-Constable and eight constables quartered on Nawanshahr were sanctioned as a permanent addition to the district establishment, with effect from 1 April 1929. The cost has been met by making a reduction of five in the number of mounted police of the district.

(*b*) The additional Police quartered on the Sadr Police Station area on 1! December 1927, consisting of one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and fifteen Constables have been sanctioned for another year, up to 30 November 192).

Peshawar District.

Additional Police were imposed on three villages during 1927 for a period of three years, *viz* :—

at Kheshqi—in the jurisdiction of police station Nowshera,

at Masho Khel—in the jurisdiction of police station Badaber, and

at Nisatta—in the jurisdiction of police station Charsadda.

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, reports that these additional police posts have had a most deterrent effect and that they have been instrumental in reducing crime in the areas in which they have been located.

31. Surveillance of bad characters—

There were 3,141 persons on the Police surveillance register at the close of the year as compared with 2,975 at the commencement of the year and 2,858 at the commencement of the previous year.

Of this number 1,242 were the proclaimed offenders referred to in paragraph .7 of this report.

The numbers by districts are :—

Hazara ...	... 388
Peshawar ...	... 1,729
Kohat ...	... 438
Bannu ...	... 305
Dera Ismail Khan ...	... 281
Total	... 3,141

32. Frontier Crimes Regulations—

The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code referred to *jirgas* during the year was 396 as against 454 in 1927 and 406 in 1926.

The following table gives the results in detail :—

District 1	Cases referred to *jirgas* 2	Cases convicted 3	Percentage convicted to referred cases 4
Hazara ...	35	16	45·7
Peshawar ...	260	169	65·0
Kohat ...	51	40	78·4
Bannu ...	30	16	53·3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	20	9	45·0
Total ...	396	250	63·1
Total for 1927 ...	454	297	65·4

As far as possible, every attempt is made to render cases fit for judicial trial rather than for trial by *jirga*.

33. Village responsiblities and assistance from the public —

The amounts spent in rewards to villagers during 1928 was Rs. 5,632-9-6 as compared with Rs. 5,402-14-0 in 1927 and Rs. 4,782-8-0 in 1926.

Sixty-six lambardars and 145 chaukidars were punished during the year for failure to perform their duties. In 1927 the numbers so punished were two zaildars, 239 lambardars and 424 chaukidars.

The extent of assistance rendered by the public to the police must be regarded as very fair in the light of conditions existing in this province. In cases of dacoity, or of raiding, and sometimes of murder, villagers frequently render valuable assistance. The Superintendent of Police, Kohat, writes :—

"The landholders of the district, as a matter of fact, respond readily to all calls for assistance, particularly in turning out *chigha* parties. In a case of murder at Dallan village in the Gurguri Police Station when the murderer escaped at night from the village after committing the murder, the village *chigha* party turned out so promptly on the demand of a head constable, who happened by chance to be in the village, that the murderer was shot dead before he could make his way across the border, which was not far distant.

"The chaukidars, on the whole, have been of much use in performing their duties, inspite of the fact that they are poorly renumerated."

The following extract on the same subject is taken from the report of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar :—

"As much assistance as can be expected is received from the public. The district is a large one and conditions vary considerably. In some bad villages there is a certain amount of sympathy for the criminal and in others there is a definite fear of reprisals in the event of help being given to the police. Shopkeepers and owners of property in the cities will generally give assistance against the criminals, largely, it is true, from motives of self-interest. Zaildars, lambardars, etc., invariably expect to be rewarded in some form or other for their services.

* * * * * *

"Rewards to the amount of Rs. 180 in all were given to village chaukidars during the year. They are ill-paid and devoid of influence, and have to steer a middle course between

loyal cooperation with the administration in criminal matters and subservience to local village interests which are likely to suffer from the full disclosure of the iniquities which are taking place therein."

34. Fines—imposition of —

Action under section 22 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation was taken against twenty-four villages and the fines imposed were as under :—

District		Number of villages fined	Amount of fine imposed			Remarks
1		2	3			4
			Rs.	a.	p	
Hazara	...	3	1,784	0	0	
Peshawar	...	6	5,108	8	0	
Kohat ...	...	12	4,010	0	0	
Bannu ...	...	3	1,300	0	0	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...			
Total	...	24	12,202	8	0	

During the previous year seventeen villages were fined and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,773 whilst in 1926 twenty-two villages were fined Rs. 24,140-0-6.

Of this Rs. 12,202-8-0 a sum of Rs. 2,231 only has been realised by the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,971-8-0, or eighty-one per cent. unrecovered. In the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts Rs. 693 and Rs. 235-7-6 remained unrecovered out of fines inflicted in the year 1927, while in the former district nothing was realised of the fines imposed during 1928.

PART IV—INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

35. Additions to the establishment—

The following increases to the establishment were sanctioned during the year :—

Particulars	Strength	
	Head constables	Foot constables
1. Provision of a guard for Additional Judicial Commissioner, North West Frontier Province.	...	3
2. Completion of contingency reserve in five districts according to sanctioned scale.	...	114
3. Provision of a guard for the Railway Police magazine.	1	4
Total ...	1	121

At the same time a reduction was made in the strength of the Railway Police of one head constable and thirteen constables sanctioned in 1927 for the Decauville Railway in the Dera Ismail Khan district owing to the abandonment of this line. The net increase therefore was 108 constables.

An increase of two head constables and fourteen constables to the Railway Police was sanctioned to furnish escorts for railway pay clerks, but was not actually entertained owing to there being no accommodation in Lines for the men.

The police post lo ated at Nawanshahr in the Hazara district was permanently sanctioned and the post consisting of one head constable and eight foot constables was actually located on 1 April 1929, a corresponding reduction of five sowars being madeon the same date.

36. Processes—

The number of processes served by the Police during the year was 104,195 as against 99,449 during the previous year and 99,179 during 1926 and 99,519 in 1925.

The figures by districts in 1928 were as follows :—

District	Cognizable	Non-cognizable	District totals
Hazara ...	5,288	11,407	16,695
Peshawar ...	26,772	16,321	43,093
Kohat ...	4,421	918	5,339
Bannu ...	8,067	13,138	21,205
Dera Ismail Khan ...	14,186	3,539	17,725
Railway ...	131	7	138
Provincial totals ...	58,865	45,330	104,195
Totals for 1927 ...	48,027	51,422	99,449

The average number of processes served in each of the five districts works out at 11,747 in cognizable cases and 9,064 in non-cognizable cases. Railway figures are excluded from the average. In 1927 the average number of such processes was 9,605 in cognizable cases and 10,284 in non-cognizable.

During the last five years the totals were as follows :—

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
In cognizable cases ...	58,865	48,027	43,212	59,943	41,128
In non-cognizable cases ...	45,330	51,422	55,967	39,576	36,117
Totals ...	104,195	99,449	99,179	99,519	77,245

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, draws attention to the introduction of the practice of forwarding warrants from munsiffs' courts to the Police for the arrest of judgment-debtors. This appears to be an innovation which is to be deprecated.

(*ii*) The number of character rolls received for verification during the year was 1,358 against 1,323 during the previous year of 1927 and 1,002 in 1926. In the Peshawar district alone 767 rolls were received. The number is increasing yearly.

37. Supervision—

The number of days spent on tour by Gazetted Police officers was 2,667 or about eighty-eight days per officer as compared with 2,492 and eighty-three days during the previous year.

Gazetted officers supervised the investigation of 677 cases. This represents about twenty-two cases per officer as compared with twenty cases per officer during 1927.

Of the eighty-four police stations five were inspected once, thirty twice, seventeen thrice and nineteen four times and thirteen were inspected more frequently.

38. Recruitment—

The Force has been maintained practically at full strength. Ten direct appointments were made in the rank of probationary Sub-Inspector during the year, two being law students recruited for the prosecution branch and eight for general duties. The type of candidates offering for the rank of Sub-Inspector in this province has considerably improved in recent years and, both in education and other qualifications, recruits are now as good, if not better than the material available in the Punjab. It is creditable that a probationary Sub-Inspector of the North West Frontier Province (Qaim Shah of Peshawar district) passed out first from the Training School of the Punjab at the end of the year 1928.

As regards the rank and file, there has been no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits to keep the force up to strength, but considerable difficulty is experienced in recruiting Hindus and Sikhs. The town-bred Hindu or Sikh of the North West Frontier Province is not usually suitable for employment, while the scale of pay is insufficient

to attract Hindu and Sikh recruits from the Punjab. The conditions of service are also more onerous than in the Punjab. Another and more serious problem of the service is that of retaining the men in the force after training. Attention was drawn in last year's administration report to thd annual wastage in men and loss in efficiency as a result of premature retirement. The Police constable is enlisted for thirty years' service, and in recruiting the Police compete with the other civil armed forces of the Province: the Militia, the Scouts and the Constabulary. Service in the Police is of the same arduous nature as in the other civil forces, in respect of the performance of armed patrols, and in the pursuit of, or resistance to armed raiders. In other respects the conditions of the Police service compare very unfavourably with those of the other civil forces. A Police force in entirely distributed to full-time duties and no reserve exists other than a reserve for casualties, fixed at 17·5 per cent. of all duties, which is supposed to cover leave—eleven per cent., sick—1·5 per cent., and recruits under training—five per cent. The reserve is calculated on the assumption that the majority of the men enlist with the intention of completing their service for pension. When this assumption proves incorrect—at present the figures of early retirement clearly establish its incorrectness—the figures on which the reserve is calculated are thrown out; the reserve for recruits under training is insufficient, the reserve for leave is reduced and a greater strain of work is thrown on the trained men.

When emergent duties occur, as they frequently do in the present day of communal tension, a fresh burden of duty is thrown on the police. The training of recruits is perforce hurried, and the men are pushed on into the trained ranks before they have had adequate training.

In service on the Frontier the policeman carries his rifle nearly at all times, and in addition to his police duties he provides a minimum garrison as an "inlying piquet" in all posts, and carries out heavy sentry duties. All this, with less leave and fever nights in bed than enjoyed by his contemporaries in other civil forces.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that, for the majority, this kind of service cannot be performed for thirty years.

A remedy should be sought, for it is not in the interest of Government that the present wastage of men should continue. The first means of encouraging men to serve for

full pension is to grant the pension earlier. In other civil armed forces a pension is earned by sepoys and non-commissioned officers after eighteen years, and by Indian officers, in the case of Jemadars, after twenty-one years, and Subedars after twenty-five years' service. I have reason to believe that the pension list of these forces is a reasonable one, and that if similar pensions were to be offered to the Police the effect would be to increase the average length of service, thereby improving every man's chances of leave and a weekly rest, and securing greater contentment.

The usual suggestion put forward for improving the conditions of service is that the pay of the rank and file should be increased; a remedy which to be effective would be prohibitive in cost.

In the present scale of pay a constable is entitled to an increase of pay of Re. 1 per mensem after three, ten and seventeen years' service. This increment in no way represents the difference in value between the experienced constable and recruit, and is no aid to the retention of the older constable in the force. An increment of pay, preferably Rs. 2 after three, six and ten years' service, and a pension at eighteen years' service would serve as inducements for long service.

39. Education—

All the 201 upper subordinates are educated and of 5,513 men in the lower ranks 1,513 or 27·4 per cent. can read and write. Special attention continues to be paid to the training of Police recruits.

The scheme for the establishment of a central training school at Nowshera is still pending. The Cantonment Board is demanding approximately two lakhs for the land required for the school, the market value of which has been assessed at Rs. 42,000. The demand is so excessive as to render arbitration in the matter desirable if the scheme is to be proceeded with. It is unsatisfactory that one branch of Government is apparently endeavouring to exploit another, to the detriment of the latter and to the public interest.

40. St. John Ambulance Association—

During the year one sub-inspector, nine head constables and sixty-four constables, or a total of seventy-four men, were

trained in first aid. The total number of officers and men in the force so trained is now 725.

Full use, however, does not appear to be made of their knowledge either by officers or men, for police stations are not supplied with first aid outfits. Superintendents of Police, Hazara and Peshawar, have been authorised to purchase outfits and to put them in selected police stations where crimes of violence are specially prevalent and to issue instructions that first aid should be rendered whenever possible.

The result of these orders will be watched.

41. Rewards—

One thousand and three officers and men received rewards for good work during the year. A sum of Rs. 8,360-14-0 being expended for this purpose as compared with Rs. 10,414-8-0 paid to 775 officers and men during the previous year 1927. In 1926 a sum of Rs. 5,544-4-0 was paid to 489 officers and men.

The following honours were conferred upon Police officers for services rendered during the year 1928:—

King's Police Medal.

Channan Shah, Constable—

Foot Constable Channan Shah was on duty unarmed near Manduri village on the evening of 16 February 1928, when he received orders to bring villagers to hold the right bank of the river Indus in the hope of intercepting eleven armed trans-border raiders who were returning from a raid in the Campbellpur district. He was proceeding towards the river with five villagers and five Government rifles when information was received that the gang had been seen in the vicinity. Channan Shah sent for reinforcements, but without waiting for them to arrive he engaged the gang with his small force. After a running fight over some four miles of difficult country two raiders were captured (one of whom was wounded) and a third was killed. Other villagers had joined in the fight, but Channan Shah remained in charge of the pursuit and it was his energy, courage and leadership which resulted in so conspicuous a success by a numerically inferior force.

Sher Zaman and Sher Muhammad, Constables—

After dark on the night of 1 January 1928, a small party of police under a Head Constable arrested a bad

character named Nasrulla who had been caught with a pistol near the Utmanzai tonga stand. As Nasrulla was being handcuffed he drew a dagger and, after stabbing the Head Constable in the chest and a constable in the stomach, ran away, still armed with the dagger. Foot Constables Sher Zaman Khan and Sher Muhammad gave chase, followed by a third constable and the wounded Head Constable. At the end of a chase of over half a mile the fugitive entered a patch of sugarcane. Knowing him to be an armed and desperate man who had just stabbed two of their companions, Foot Constables Sher Zaman and Sher Muhammad followed without hesitation and closed with him in the dark. A desperate struggle ensued during which Sher Zaman was stabbed in each arm. Eventually to prevent the escape of the offender, Sher Muhammad drew a clasp knife from his pocket and inflicted a stab from which Nasrulla subsequently succumbed. Both Sher Zaman and Sher Muhammad showed courage of a very high order and their determination and devotion to duty prevented the escape of a desperate armed criminal.

William Outerson Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police—

On taking over charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar district in December 1926, Mr. Wood developed and amplified a scheme for obtaining information about outlaws which had been devised by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and organised a special "flying squad" of selected Police whose chief object was to arrest outlaws. This squad was carefully trained in musketry and the special duties which they had to perform. Working under Mr. Wood's personal supervision the squad arrested twenty-one outlaws and eighteen absconders in 1927 and fifteen outlaws and three absconders in the first four and a half months of 1928, without incurring any police casualties. When present at headquarters Mr. Wood invariably went in command of the flying squad and he was actually present at the arrest of some fifteen outlaws and absconders, all armed with firearms. Mr. Wood was ably assisted by his staff but the chief credit is undoubtedly due to his own enthusiasm, energy and organising ability.

Wasifulla, Head Constable—

On 15 January 1928, the Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, received information that certain armed outlaws had come down from Swat and were going to meet in a shed about eight miles from Kheshgi village. The outlaws

were to be joined by local bad characters for the purpose of committing a dacoity. In the absence of the Assistant Superintendent of police the Assistant Commissioner took a party of police to the gang's rendezvous, which was reached at 10 p m. Head Constable Wasifulla promptly led the way into the shed and, assisted by his men, arrested two notorious outlaws, one of whom was armed with a Martini-Henri rifle. Both outlaws were wanted for particularly brutal murders and were known to be desperate characters who might be expected to sell their lives dearly. By his prompt and plucky action in leading the way into the shed Head Constable Wasifulli was instrumental in capturing the two desperadoes alive without casualties to the police.

Muhammad Ibrahim, Head Constable—

On receipt of information that Gadim Shah and two other outlaws had come down from tribal territory to loot a marriage procession in Dandoka, the Mardan flying squad of police went out on 1 October 1927, under an Inspector, and lay in ambush in some crops alongside a path which the gang was expected to use. At 9-30 p. m. three men were seen approaching. When they were some ten yards from the ambush Head Constable Ibrahim Khan recognised the leader as Gadim Shah and challenged him. Without replying Gadim Shah fired from a Mauser pistol in the direction of the voice. The bullet hit Muhammad Ibrahim's bandolier, bursting a pouch and setting fire to the cordite in the ammunition. Muhammad Ibrahim was knocked over backwards. Meanwhile the rest of the police party opened fire and in the light from Verey pistol cartridges Gadim Shah was seen to fall wounded. The police charged and captured him just as he was trying to fire again and then pursued and arrested one of his companions. Although suffering from shock and much pain Head Constable Muhammad Ibrahim took a prominent part in both the charge and the pursuit. His determination and devotion to duty were largely responsible for the arrest of the two outlaws.

42. Punishments—

The number of departmental punishments was 191 as compared with 137 during the previous year and 200 in 1926. This figure includes sixty-six dismissals as against thirty-eight in 1927 and fifty-three in 1926. Of this num-

ber two Sub-Inspectors were dismissed in consequence of misconduct.

43. Judicial convictions—

The number of judicial convictions were twenty-one as compared with fifteen in the previous year—an increase of six.

Of these four convictions were for offences under the Police Act and 17 for other offences.

44. Escapes—

There were five escapes from police custody during the year as compared with three in 1927. All five prisoners were recaptured and the officers at fault were punished departmentally.

45. Health—

The number of deaths in the force during the year was forty-eight as compared with fifty-one in 1927 and thirty-seven in 1926. The general health of the force was good. More mosquito nets were issued to districts during the year as their use has been found to be most beneficial.

46. Buildings—

A sum of Rs. 51,478 was expended on major works as against Rs. 41,564-4-0 during the previous year. The construction of a first class double storey fortified police station at Kirri Kissore was completed.

A sum of Rs. 31,102 was spent on minor works and Rs. 8,617 on special repairs to police buildings as against Rs. 35,125 and Rs 9,919 during the previous year.

The building of a new Kotwali for Bannu city is of extreme urgency. Bannu city has extended and the new city requires a suitable police station. An increase to the Police force was sanctioned in 1926; the men were enlisted in 1927 but no accommodation has been provided for them and in 1929 the men continue to be housed during the hot weather under *chappars* and in the winter they are crowded into barracks in the city and lines that are already insufficient to provide accommodation for the men quartered there.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs does not make for contentment in the force, nor is it conducive to good health

The general condition of Police buildings in the province is fair but the number of urgent minor works which are necessary to keep existing buildings in good order, to provide accommodation to meet increases in establishment, to improve ventilation and sanitation in old buildings and to meet changed conditions in the province, is growing year by year and now threatens to become overwhelming. The annual grant allotted to meet the cost of minor works is too small to meet the cost of annual requirements, and thus it is impossible to draw up a programme of work, extending even over a period of years, to bring these works to completion. The situation is becoming serious and special measures are necessary to meet it. The case is therefore being represented to Government.

47. Registration of motor vehicles—

Seven hundred and fifty-eight motor vehicles were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and a sum of Rs. 11,431-8-0 realized as registration fees was credited to Government.

In addition to the above, Rs. 10,693-6-0 was credited on account of fees for driving licenses issued during the year and Rs. 11,184-12-0 on account of road certificates for public conveyances plying for hire. Thus a total of Rs. 33,309-10-0 was realized under the rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

The registration of motor cars, and issue of licenses, as also the issue of professional driving licenses, and road certificates for public conveyances is in the hands of the Police in this province. In my opinion this is as it should be, for the working of the Motor Vehicles Act and the control of motors and motor traffic should be entirely in the hands of the Police. But the work has been undertaken without the provision of any extra staff, and the burden has now grown to such dimensions that the creation of a special staff has become necessary. At present the head clerk of the office of the Superintendent of Police in each district is responsible for maintaining the registers. Receiving license fees of all descriptions and crediting the same to Government and all clerical duties arising out of these transactions devolves on the Pay Officer, who is already too heavily worked. The inspection of public conveyances, supervision of parking grounds for the same and general traffic control

necessitates a traffic staff which can no longer continue to be found from the existing establishment without detriment to other duties.

In the Peshawar district the number of licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Act (1914) during the last four years was as follows :—

	Road certificates	Professional driving licenses	Ordinary driving licenses
1925 ...	179	292	1,016
1926 ...	211	340	1,252
1927 ...	253	351	1,408
1928 ...	352	594	1,850

During 1928 119 persons were prosecuted under the Act and ninety-six were convicted. Warnings were issued in 155 cases.

It will be apparent from these figures how rapidly motor traffic is growing in volume and the work connected with its control. The Senior Superintnedent of Police remarks that large passenger lorries are now a feature of the district but that the police cannot exercise proper control over traffic outside cantonments and municipal limits unless a special traffic staff is sanctioned.

In Dera Ismail Khan district the number of licenses issued during the past four years was :—

	Road certificates	Professional driving licenses	Ordinary driving licenses
1925 ...	98	117	275
1926 ...	175	206	367
1927 ...	210	301	483
1928 ...	289	391	467

The number of offences punished during the year was 499.

The Superintendent of Police also remarks on the difficulty experienced in dealing with the volume of motor traffic, and adds that the men whom he has been able to spare for this duty have proved quite ineffective.

In Bannu district the number of licenses issued was approximately the same as in Dera Ismail Khan district. The Superintendent of Police writes :—

"....... Bannu being a trading centre between Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and Razmak the motor traffic has had its attractions even for the Mahsuds and Wazirs of this part of the country, many of whom own motor cars and ply them for hire.

"There are one head constable and six foot constables on traffic duty in this district. They regulate traffic not merely in Bannu but also on the main roads ten miles from Bannu City. The staff employed on this duty would seem to be inadequate in view of the steady increase in motor traffic in Bannu, and the heavy work entailed. They are actually unauthorised and are taken from the city strength."

In Hazara district the volume of motor traffic is swollen by numbers of lorries and taxis belonging to the Punjab as well as to Frontier districts proceeding to Kashmir by the Hazara route throughout the year. The Superintendent of Police reports :—

"In a year such as the present one, when heavy snowfall blocked the Murree route, the volume of through traffic is increased during the cold weather. Most of this through motor traffic is not licensed to ply for hire nor to run through this district, and attempts to run the gauntlet through the district. The efforts of the Police have caused a small percentage to license their vehicles in this district but there is no doubt that the majority omit to do so. A large number have been prosecuted but have failed to answer their summons. Some of these cases have been cancelled as there was no prospect of obtaining a settlement......... No traffic staff, either in the office or on the roads is sanctioned for this district."

In Kohat district 223 road certificates were issued in 1928 as compared with 162 in 1927, and 285 professional driving licenses as compared with 154 in 1927. The Superintendent of Police writes :—

"It will be readily seen from these figures that motor transport is increasing by leaps and bounds in the district. Transport by horse-drawn vehicles is decreasing in direct proportion to this, and the decreasing demand for tumtums is

hitting the proprietors of this class of vehicle heavily. Only recently the tumtum owners of Lachi petitioned the Deputy Commissioner to arrest the increase of motor lorries, as they were faced with going out of business. This is a sign of the times, and regular motor services are now current between Kohat and Bannu, Peshawar and Thall. It does not now need a Government contribution for the carriage of mails to keep lorries on the road. Lorries belonging to firms and private persons ply at frequent intervals along the four main arteries of the district.

"The introduction by most automoblie firms of schemes for the purchase of motor vehicles on the instalment plan has encouraged many professional drivers with capital, who formerly were content to drive the lorries of garage owners, to break away from their former owners and start in business on their own. Incidentally this system of hire purchase has an attendant evil. These persons in their endeavour to make sufficient money over and above their board and to pay their instalments have been forced to overload their vehicles and this tendency has manifested itself in the increasing number of convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Year	Number of cases sent to court under the Motor Vehicles Act	Convicted	Discharged	Pending
1927 ...	11	7	4	...
1928 ...	125	86	19	20

"Apart from the above stated reasons, the tendency to overload can be traced to other reasons :—

(1) Competition between lorries resulting in the cutting of fares ;

(2) competition between the railway and lorries (on the Thall Road) whereby the latter are forced down to the fares charged by the Railway ;

(3) insufficient supervision by the Police ;

A traffic squad is now in the process of formation in this district under the direct supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. To leave this matter in the hands of subordinates is, in my opinion, a wrong policy. It is a fruitful source of income and the subject demands a technical knowledge very rarely found in the ranks of the lower subordinates.

* * * * *

"The following is the list of offences connected with motor traffic :—

Section	Cases	Convicted	Discharged	Pending
304-A ...	2	1	...	1
337 ...	1	...	1	...
338 ...	3	...	3	...

"There were two deaths as a result of motor traffic, one occurring in Kohat City and one on the Hangu Road.

"All three cases of negligent driving were compromised."

The traffic squad in process of formation is not authorised but is taken from the establishment sanctioned for other duties.

Proposals for a regular staff in every district are being submitted to Government.

48. General—

The division of Peshawar district into two districts has become a matter of imperative necessity. The control of 2,400 men and supervision of thirty-one police stations imposes too great a strain on the two Superintendents of Police. Although the number of police employed in Peshawar district is very large, the demands on their services are even greater. At headquarters over 100 men are regularly employed on duties for which no establishment has been provided, though these duties have received official or semi-official sanction. Instances are the guards at the Provincial Hospital, the Mission Hospital, the Islamia College and certain personal guards. The establishment sanctioned for Mardan Sub-Division is altogether inadequate. These are matters requiring early consideration and could well be taken up simultaneously with a division of the district.

A scheme for the dieting of constables while under treatment in hospital is under trial in Peshawar district. Under existing rules men when seriously ill and requiring special diet receive such diet free of charge from Government. But it is only logical as an extension of the present concession that any of the lower subordinates who falls ill

in the course of his duty should receive free diet while in hospital. It frequently happens at present that policemen who have made joint messing arrangements in the places to which they are posted find themselves on arrival in hospital without the means of procuring proper food. Consequently they either starve themselves, or adopt some diet that militates against their restoration to health.

In Peshawar district with a force of over 2,000 men the annual cost of issuing special diet to men who are seriously ill is approximately Rs. 718, taking the figures of the past three years. A reasonably generous diet for all patients, which has been drawn up in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, works out at four annas a day per patient. The annual cost therefore to Government of providing free diet to all patients of the Peshawar district would be approximately Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,750 and probably Rs 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 for the entire Police Force of the North West Frontier Province. The concession would be beneficial to the health of the Force and would be greatly appreciated.

The conditions of the province continue to be peaceful. The outbreak of civil war in Afghanistan has had little appreciable effect on our borders, other than a diminution in the number of winter immigrants, and a little mild agitation in favour of Amir Amanullah.

All ranks have worked loyally and the general conduct of the Force has been good. A high standard of integrity has been maintained, and a steady improvement in efficiency is apparent for which credit is due to all officers of the Imperial and Provincial services. To them and to all ranks I record my appreciation and thanks.

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

GP&SO-NWFP—1189IG—59—PB—41——23-9-29—(113)

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928

PART I—*Return of cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections, of Indian Penal Code																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1-(*a*)	120 B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
4	255 to 263 ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	3	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
7	212 and 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	10	12	...	22	...	6	5	9	2	...	11	2	...	13	
8	224, 225, 225-B., 226, 213 and 215	Other offences against public justice ...	5	15	...	20	...	2	5	11	2	...	13	15	5	28	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	23	117	...	140	8	31	54	32	15	...	47	29	1	76	
10	140 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	3	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
		Total ...	39	154	...	193	8	41	66	56	19	3	78	47	7	125	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	302	459	...	761	2	29	212	255	140	123	518	9	4	527	
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	77	211	...	288	35	47	70	66	40	30	136	6	1	142	
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	38	75	...	113	1	15	23	64	7	3	74	1	...	75	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	35	...	42	4	8	6	20	4	...	24	6	1	30	
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	7	69	...	76	7	6	12	43	5	3	51	5	...	56	
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	19	...	21	...	2	5	4	1	9	14	1	1	15	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	8	...	8	1	3	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	81	523	...	604	6	62	86	241	196	13	450	29	12	479	
19	328 ...	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt	2	10	...	12	...	3	2	3	1	3	7	...	...	7	
20	327, 330, 324 ...	Hurt	84	566	...	650	17	59	100	239	225	10	474	116	12	590	

STATEMENT A.—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*continued*

PART I—*Return of cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number penping from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total magistrate's true cases	Total magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15)	Remarks
										Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person—*concld.*															
21	363, to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	49	136	...	185	9	22	59	66	20	9	95	33	3	128	
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	14	1	15	
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	8	38	...	46	...	9	13	18	4	2	24	17	7	41	
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	54	...	70	5	12	9	37	7	...	44	19	3	63	
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	69	...	84	1	17	14	26	24	2	42	...	...	52	
		Total ...	688	2,274	...	2,962	88	295	612	1,085	674	208	1,967	256	45	2,228	
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoiti, dacoiti with murder, and preparation and assembly for dacoiti.	83	41	...	124	6	1	74	12	7	24	43	1	...	44	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	63	157	...	220	27	25	60	34	23	51	108	7	...	115	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	35	108	...	143	8	25	26	4	12	68	84	45	6	129	
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	54	...	64	5	16	6	13	11	13	37	19	5	56	
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	306	1,221	5	1,522	119	51	313	201	90	748	1,044	39	8	1,083	
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
		Total ...	499	1,581	5	2,075	165	118	480	264	143	905	1,317	111	19	1,428	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*continued*

PART I—*Return of cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total magistrate's true cases	Total magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sectoins of Indian Penal Code.																
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	6	23	...	29	...	6	5	10	8	...	18	74	6	92	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	8	38	...	46	...	5	4	21	15	1	37	2	...	39	
		Total ...	14	61	...	75	...	11	9	31	23	1	55	76	6	131	
	Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	22	117	...	139	4	17	38	34	8	38	80	29	4	109	
		Theft ... ordinary ...	166	643	...	809	29	91	176	239	41	233	513	305	28	818	
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	23	54	...	77	1	12	19	32	4	9	45	276	24	321	
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	45	226	...	271	3	31	38	179	17	3	199	6	4	205	
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	16	30	...	43	2	9	11	7	10	7	24	59	2	83	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456. ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	32	...	34	1	8	3	11	9	2	22	933	85	955	
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	274	1,102	...	1,376	40	168	285	602	89	292	883	1,608	147	2,491	
		Totals of preceding classifications I to V	1,514	5,172	5	6,681	301	633	1,452	1,938	948	1,409	4,300	2,098	224	6,398	
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	8	1	11	
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	14	825	...	839	2	10	12	703	107	5	781	58	46	873	
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	110	631	...	741	7	70	91	476	73	24	607	16	15	589	
		Total ...	126	1,458	...	1,584	9	80	104	1,180	180	31	1,391	82	62	1,473	
		Grand total ...	1,640	6,630	5	8,265	310	713	1,556	3,118	1,128	1,440	5,691	2,180	286	7,871	

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	19	20	2	...	26	14	12	...	11	2	.	2	
8	224, 225, 225-B, 226, 213 and 215.	Other offences against public justice ...	6	22	...	...	26	16	10	...	2	19	4	13	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	148	748	40	3	549	229	320	...	303	157	3	142	1 died.
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	174	795	43	3	606	263	343	...	316	179	8	157	1 died.
	Class II—Serious offences againt the person														
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	361	1,161	64	25	1,105	446	659	83	323	14	2	12	4 died and 1 absconded.
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	123	283	22	1	297	107	190	5	86	14	1	13	1 died.
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	46	175	5	...	193	84	109	1	22	1	...	1	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	42	...	...	41	29	12	...	3	9	1	8	
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	8	98	10	...	91	60	31	1	5	6	...	6	
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	11	2	...	5	4	1	...	5	1	1	...	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	4	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	125	980	24	1	94	397	549	4	134	63	20	34	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*continued*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code														
		Class II—Serious offences against the person—*concld.*													
19	328 ...	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt.	3	10	...	...	10	4	6	...	3	...	...	...	
20	327, 330, 324 ...	Hurt ...	114	826	38	4	805	317	488	1	93	172	85	87	
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	61	265	15	6	240	118	122	6	65	113	7	102	
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	...	10	...	...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	18	125	11	1	101	44	57	1	30	24	7	17	
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	17	63	1	...	75	49	26	...	4	41	3	35	
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	61	5	...	60	27	33	1	6	...	...	...	
		Total ...	889	4,114	198	38	3,981	1,692	2,289	103	780	458	127	315	5 died and 1 absconded.
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacaiti, dacoiti with murder and preparation and assembly for dacoiti.	35	102	20	1	74	21	53	13	42	1	...	1	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery ...	41	164	17	1	155	61	94	1	32	17	...	17	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	21	48	3	4	44	13	31	...	18	110	12	98	
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	6	37	5	...	37	14	23	...	1	34	5	29	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—continued

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrates' order before trial	Number or persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
	Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—*concld*														
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	97	704	77	36	566	258	308	5	121	181	18	113	1 died.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	204	1,055	122	42	880	371	509	19	214	293	35	258	1 died.
	Class IV—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	67	6	...	63	22	41	...	7	219	22	197	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	2	40	...	...	41	24	17	...	1	2	...	2	
		Total ...	11	107	6	...	104	46	58	...	8	221	22	199	
	Class V—Minor offences against property.														
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	10	113	4	2	85	50	35	1	32	76	7	69	
		Theft ... ordinary	36	505	41	10	454	299	155	3	36	763	50	693	
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	7	54	2	...	50	35	15	3	9	360	38	314	
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	44	356	18	12	324	238	86	5	46	7	5	2	
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	7	32	3	...	31	10	21	3	4	83	5	72	1 absconded
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	58	2	...	43	13	30	...	13	2,366	156	2,153	
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	104	1,118	70	24	987	645	342	15	140	3,655	261	3,303	1 absconded
		Totals of preceding classifications I to V	1,382	7,189	439	107	6,558	3,017	3,541	137	1,458	4,806	453	4,232	7 died an 2 absconded

STATEMENT A—*concluded*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*concluded*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offences	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
	Class VI—Other offences not specified above.														
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	13	1	12	
40	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisance ...	13	858	10	1	855	741	114	...	5	71	55	16	
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	106	1,018	46	6	949	747	202	11	122	24	22	2	1 absconded.
		Total ...	119	1,878	56	7	[illegible]6	1,490	316	11	127	108	78	30	1 absconded.
		Grand total ...	1,501	9,067	497	11	8,364	4,507	3,857	148	1,585	4,914	531	4,262	7 died and 3 absconded.

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928

PART I—*Return of cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offence against the State, public tranquillity, etc.												
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	11	11	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	21	349	370	6	2	164	159	39	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229	Offences by public servants ...	4	17	21	...	...	9	11	1	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	2	71	73	13	4	19	26	11	...	...	...
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	14	14	2	1	8	3	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offence relating to weights and measures	...	6	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making, or using false trade-marks ...	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	77	77	2	...	4	69	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	27	649	576	25	7	211	280	53	...	...	...
	Class II—Serious offences against the person.												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	..	9	9	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	9	9	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Class III—Serious offences against property.												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	...	21	21	6	...	13	1	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—*concluded*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*concluded*

PART I—*Return of cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class IV—Minor offences against the persons											
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	42	42	5	25	7	4	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	14	191	205	35	80	51	30	9	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation ...	1	182	183	46	107	12	16	2	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	88	2,073	2,161	645	815	437	223	41	...	...	...
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	29	29	14	11	3	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	103	2,517	2,620	745	1,038	510	273	54	...	...	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property											
19	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	4	81	85	16	39	19	9	2	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	3	87	90	21	23	37	5	4	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	8	317	325	26	144	112	36	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	485	500	63	206	168	50	13	...	...	...
		Totals of preceding classifications I to V	145	3,581	3,726	841	1,251	904	609	121	...	...	...
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above											
22	295-A 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	12	12	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	42	729	771	240	164	243	76	48	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	34	35	16	6	10	1	2	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	5	328	333	88	169	54	17	5	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	40	40	2	...	10	28	...	...	...	...
28	291a ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	5,698	5,698	218	103	1,319	4,048	10	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	27	27	2	4	9	12	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	48	6,871	6,919	567	451	1,651	4,183	67	...	...	...
	Offence under the special or local laws not cognizable by the police		54	4,067	4,121	108	184	749	3,025	55	...	...	...
		Total of Class VI ...	102	10,938	11,040	675	635	2,400	7,208	122	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	247	14,519	14,766	1,516	1,886	3,304	7,817	243	...	...	...

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT B

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1928

Part II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued 4	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint 5	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrates' own motion or information from the Police 6	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year 7	Persons who appeared before the Courts 8	Persons discharged after appearance with trial 9	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged 10	Persons tried: convicted 11	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6) 12	Persons under trial at close of the year 13	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial 14(a)	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences 14(b)	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance 14(c)
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	33	...	33	...	6	27	81·8	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	36	297	246	...	579	3	307	216	39·7	52	1	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229.	Offences by public servants ...	10	15	7	...	32	...	15	15	68·1	2	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deed and disposition or property.	4	78	14	...	96	4	32	29	31 5	18	13	...	...
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	18	8	...	26	...	20	3	11·5	3	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	3	...	7	...	5	1	14·3	...	1	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	5	1	...	6	2	3	1	16·6	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	68	143	...	211	..	21	182	86·2	8	...	...	...
		Total ...	50	486	455	...	991	9	409	475	50·4	83	15	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*continued*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrates' own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
		Class II—Serious offences against the person													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	15	...	...	15	3	6	6	40·	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	15	...	...	15	3	6	6	40·	...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious offences against property													
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	...	60	...	...	60	...	55	4	6 6	1	...	...	...
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	132	...	...	132	61	22	7	5·3	5	37	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	33	345	...	...	378	12	145	45	13·	12	164	...	...
16	334	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	23	1,055	...	...	1,078	272	127	87	8·2	40	552	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	188	3,171	...	...	3,359	103	1,052	317	10·0	70	1,817	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	42	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	1	36	...	...
		Total ...	244	4,745	...	...	4,989	448	1,351	456	9·6	128	2,606	...	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property													
19	417 and 418	Cheating ...	9	98	...	...	107	19	16	9	9·0	2	61	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	121	1	...	127	12	74	5	4·1	6	30	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	16	835	...	...	851	46	285	78	9 3	50	392	...	...
		Total ...	30	1,054	1	...	1,085	77	375	92	8·7	58	483	...	...
		Total of preceding classifications I to V	324	6,360	456	...	7,140	537	2,196	1,033	15·1	270	3,104	...	...

STATEMENT B—*concluded*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—concluded

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrates' own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Class VI—Other offences not specified above.														
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	31	...	...	31	...	10	1	3·2	8	12	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	97	1,405	...	...	1,502	88	733	108	7·6	105	468	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	1	32	...	...	33	2	10	1	3·1	4	16	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance...	7	478	...	...	485	128	110	24	5·	6	217	...	...
27	271, 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	30	1	...	40	...	12	28	70·	...	...	...	...
28	291-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable prrperty ...	...	15	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	...
32	Cases under chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	25	...	...	25	...	9	12	48·0	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	105	2,026	3	...	2,134	218	886	176	8·6	136	718	...	...
	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		153	10,207	3,508	...	13,867	516	3,861	8,715	63·5	149	626	...	1
		Total of class VI ...	258	12,233	3,511	...	16,001	734	4,747	8,891	56·4	285	1,344	...	1
		Grand total ...	582	18,593	3,967	...	23,141	1,271	6,943	9,924	43·9	555	4,448	...	1

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered

Offence (a)	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen (b)	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—Cognizable				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	785	167	21·2	1,43,733 4 0	10,978 1 0	7·6
1. Theft... (b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	203	203	100	16,395 0 0	15,131 0 0	92·2
1. Theft... (c) Other thefts ...	587	292	49·7	68,021 8 0	25,376 2 3	37·3
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity ...	34	10	29·4	31,393 2 0	20,592 0 0	65·9
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery ...	100	19	19·0	21,572 13 0	6,068 0 0	28·1
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	27	9	33·3	16,833 6 6	13,376 0 0	79·4
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	17	4	23·5	12,522 12 6	185 0 0	1·4
Total ...	1,753	704	40·1	3,10,471 14 0	91,706 3 3	29·5
B.—Non-cognizable						
5. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	4	4	100	328 0 0	328 0 0	100
Total	4	4	100	328 0 0	328 0 0	100

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT D

Showing strength and cost of Police for the year 1928

District	Number of Inspector-General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables: Foot	Number of Head Constables: Water	Number of Head Constables: Mounted	Number of Constables: Foot	Number of Constables: Water	Number of Constables: Mounted	Total	Total cost payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hazara ...	...	1	...	1	2	21	...	71	...	1	500	...	20	617	...
Peshawar ...	...	2	4	5	8	60	...	237	...	2	2,069	...	60	2,447	...
Kohat ...	...	1	1	1	2	22	...	83	...	1	692	...	20	823	...
Bannu ...	...	1	1	2	2	22	...	78	...	1	658	...	25	790	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	1	2	2	22	...	79	...	1	647	...	20	775	...
Inspector-General's office ...	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	26	...
Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	1	...	2	12	14	...	19	...	...	16	...	...	64	...
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	20	...	...	175	...	...	202	...
Total ...	1	8	7	14	31	169	1	593	...	6	4,769	...	145	5,744	28,44,679
Additional Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	...	...	220	...	...	230	47,321
Total ...	1	8	7	14	31	172	1	623	...	6	4,989	...	145	5,974	28,92,000

STATEMENT D—*concluded*

Showing strength and cost of Police for the year 1928—concluded

Districts	Total cost payable from other sources other than Imperial and Provincial	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population of District	Urban population of District	Number of police stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of police: To area	Proportion of police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.									
Hazara	...	...	2,985	6,22,349	32,204	15	6	1 to 4·8	1 to 1008·6	899	1 to 1·4
Peshawar	...	...	2,607	9,07,367	1,87,973	31	8	1 to 1	1 to 370	3,487	1 to 1·4
Kohat	...	...	2,694	2,14,123	27,853	13	9	1 to 3 9	1 to 245	816	1 to ·93
Bannu	...	...	1,675	2,46,734	29,737	10	5	1 to 2·1	1 to 312	820	1 to 1·04
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	3,458	2,60,767	58,082	11	9	1 to 4·5	1 to 336	687	1 to ·89
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	32	1 to 1·6	...	143	1 to ·7
Total ...	...	28,44,679	13,419	2,251,340	3 35,849	84	69	1 to 2·3	1 to 393	6,852	1 to 1·1
Additional Police ...	47,696	95,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,696	2,939,696	13,419	22,51,340	3,35,849	84	69	1 to 2·3	1 to 393	6,852	1 to 1·1

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1928

Province	District	Sanctioned strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues: Number of Commandants Frontier Constabulary	Number of District Officers, Frontier Constabulary	Number of Assistant Commandants	Number of Subedars and Jemadars	Number of Havildars and Naiks	Number of Sepoys including Buglers.	Total	Total number mounted (columns 4 to 6)	Cost of Police: Total pay of all ranks	All other expenditure	Total cost	Vacancies on 31 December: Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
North West Frontier Province	Hazara ...	...	1	...	6	21	179	207	11	74,760 12 0	46,551 12 0	1,21,312 8 0	...	...
	Peshawar...	1	2	2	39	111	965	1,120	139	5,11,358 7 0	1,14,845 2 0	6,26,203 9 0	4	88
	Kohat ...	...	1	...	18	55	477	551	26	1,74,983 0 0	1,41,333 0 0	3,16,316 0 0	...	1
	Bannu ...	...	1	1	18	54	480	554	77	1,94,472 0 0	91,498 0 0	2,85,970 0 0	...	10
	Dera Ismail Khan.	...	2	2	52	164	1,456	1,676	181	5,00,731 0 0	3,17,982 0 0	8,18,713 0 0	5	47
	Total ...	1	7	5	133	405	3,557	4,108	434	14,56,305 3 0	7,12,209 14 0	21,68,515 1 0	9	146

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for 1928

Province	District	Total strength — Sanctioned — Officers	Total strength — Sanctioned — Men	Total strength — Actual — Officers	Total strength — Actual — Men	Armament of the force — Number of rifles	Armament of the force — Number of smooth bores	Armament of the force — Number of revolvers	Punishments — Dismissed — Officers	Punishments — Dismissed — Men	Punishments — Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal — Officers	Punishments — Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal — Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North West Frontier Province.	Hazara	23	592	23	591	169	202	23	...	3	...	8
	Peshawar	68	2,368	68	2,309	581	1,392	74	1	47	...	48
	Kohat	24	796	24	787	378	492	24	...	5	...	13
	Bannu	24	762	24	759	335	415	24	...	5	...	13
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	24	747	25	742	284	295	20	1	4	...	35
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	26	35	27	32	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Railway	6	195	6	195	...	74	12	...	...	...	8
	Inspector General of Police's Office ...	6	18	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	201	5,513	205	5,479	1,747	2,870	189	2	64	...	125

STATEMENT E—*continued*

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for 1928—continued

Province	District	Punishments—concluded — Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court — Under Police Act — Officers	Under Police Act — Men	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code — Officers	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code — Men	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code — Officers	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code — Men	Other offences — Officers	Other offences — Men	Rewards — Rewarded during the year — By promotion	Rewards — Rewarded during the year — By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards	Education — Number of police who can read and write — Officers	Education — Number of police who can read and write — Men
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
North West Frontier Province.	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	23	175
	Peshawar	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	435	68	519
	Kohat	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	148	24	298
	Bannu	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	188	24	185
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	58	24	225
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	30
	Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	75
	Inspector General of Police's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Total ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	1,003	201	1,518

STATEMENT E—*concluded*

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for 1928—concluded

Province	District	Number of constables					Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
		Number enlisted during the year	Of one year and under three years' service	Of three years and under ten years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	Of 17 years' service and over	On pension and gratuty	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under precedingcolumns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North West Fronrier Province	Hazara	60	91	203	135	113	13	9	3	14	...	4	26·09	1·4	·6
	Peshawar	197	294	1,009	342	168	40	47	61	39	8	20	41 0	1·0	·8
	Kobat	86	125	357	143	36	11	37	5	25	...	14	51·6	1·8	1·6
	Bannu	48	135	290	137	70	6	15	5	13	...	4	42·	1·	·51
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	82	174	333	106	54	13	19	17	21	...	5	47·36	2·34	·64
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	1	8	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway	2	8	80	49	36	9	5	...	...	...	I	28·3	·8	·49
	Inspector General of Police's Office	...	1	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Total ...	476	836	2,283	914	483	93	132	91	113	8	48	29·5	1·04	·58

F. C. ISEMONGER,
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